The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. **IN CLUBS $15 OF FIVE OR OVER.**

THE REVEILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum—
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel;
War is not of life the sum!
Who shall stay and reap the harvest,
When the autumn days shall come!"
But the drum
Echoed "Come!
Death shall reap the harvest," said the solemn sounding drum.

"But when the coming battle,
What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest—subjugation—
Even greater ills become?"
But the drum
Answered "Come!
You must do the sum to prove it," said the promptly answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannon's thunder,
Whistling shell and bursting bomb—
When my brothers fall around me,
Should my heart grow cold and numb?'
But the drum
Answered "Come!
Better than in death united, than in life a recreant—'Come.'"

Thus they answered—hoping—fearing—
Some in faith, in doubting some,
'Till a trumpet voice proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum,
Lo! was dumb,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered—"Lord, we come!"

Truth in Negro Verse.

Two verses of a new song, "just out" down South, are quoted below:

Old Uncle Ned, fro down that hoe!
And Dinah drop that kitchen dough!
We now are free, wid noffin to do
But to dance all night, and all day too.

De poor white trash have noffin to say,
But to work! work! and de taxes to pay!
While de bressed darkies dance dar fill,
Let de white trash foot the fiddler's bill.

THE SOLDIER BOY.

A DEMOCRATIC RECITATIVE—BY R. H. B.

Will some one help a soldier boy,
I do not mean to beg—
But then I cannot work because
You see I've lost a leg.

As soon as I to home again,
I took my scant back pay
And with it bought an organ, sir,
On which I used to play.

It was about the only work
My crippled frame could do—
Besides the leg I lost that day
My arm was shattered too.

'Twas better than it was to be,
This doing all I could—
I have a little manly pride,
As every soldier should.

And day by day, thanks be to God,
The people were so good,
I picked up "scrip" enough to buy
My little ones some food.

I really thought the government
Would let my license go—
Ten dollars was a sum so large,
I could not pay you know.

But ah! I made a sad mistake—
The public debt is great—
And for their interest and their gold,
Bondholders cannot wait.

Besides the law must be enforced—
'Twas so the Marshal said—
And so they took my organ, sir,
And with it took my bread.

I do not know but this was right;
But I cannot hardly see,
Why rich men should not pay their tax
As well as you and me.

While I struck on the battle field,
Fell bleeding in the ditch,
These vile contractors stayed at home,
And stole themselves quite rich.

My helpless little ones at home,
Are crying for their bread,
While lazy Southern negroes, sir,
At my expense are fed.

Will some one help a soldier boy
Whose record has no stain—
I see you are a Democrat—
I shall not ask in vain.

I thank you sir, and one thing more—
It is my earnest prayer,
That you will vote and work besides
For Seymour and for Blair.

We'll sweep away those wicked laws
Which now oppress the poor,
And union, peace and liberty,
Forevermore secure.

DETROIT, September 2, 1868.

Remarkable Cave in Connecticut.

A cave has recently been discovered on the farm of Frederick Miles, Salisbury, Connecticut. The entrance consists of a narrow, winding passage, about three feet wide, two feet high and fifteen feet in length, descending into a chamber fifteen feet high, hung with beautiful stalactites. Passing through this chamber there is a wide but low apartment about twenty feet in length, terminating in a large room where large stalagmites warn to tread carefully, while above the stalactites sparkle and reflect the light from the candles. Passing through another gallery is a room where a large stalactite reaches from the roof to the floor, and forms one vast pillar, resembling a sheet of water frozen. About four feet from the floor this pillar spreads out in all directions like an inverted funnel or a cone, and as one continues looking at it, it appears to be flowing like water. Passing along through a number of galleries and large rooms, too many and varied to particularize, the visitor comes to a room which baffles description. The roof of this room is shaped like a dome, but in the centre of the dome a large circular opening extends to a room above, while the sides of this opening are literally covered with stalactites which descend several feet below the aperature and assume an endless variety of shapes—some tapering to a point like icicles, while others are shaped like leaves and others are carved in the most exquisite manner possible.

—A Buffalo girl of fourteen summers made all ready for an elopement the other day, when she was arrested for stealing underclothing belonging to her sister-in-law, which she had prudently but surreptitiously appropriated for her flight.

Earthquake at Callao—A Night of Horrors—Rising of the Sea.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Callao, Aug. 13th says: This evening, just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about five o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of an earthquake which has visited Callao in seven years, were made manifest. For full five minutes, the heavy, rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture, and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet and an instantaneous rush was made for the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people; kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons, full length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying, the great bell of the Santa Rosa Church, tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred enclosure, and the great steeple swayed and cracked as if every moment it would fall upon and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the bay, the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the tremendous internal jar. While I write, thousnnds of the poor, ignorant natives, Cholos, &c., are on foot and walking with all speed up to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings that a special train has been put on to accommodate those fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumor that the sea is coming in and hundreds of people stand upon the mole, watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising like a mighty mountain and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulphing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant, every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth (and the nerves as well) of Callao, is the most terrible one that has visited the place in seven years, and never one of such long continuance.

Last night was the most fearful night of horrors that Peru has ever known. The sea was rising until midnight, and actually came in fifty feet over the mole, and submerged all the lower floors of the stores and buildings on the streets nearest the water. Ships lying at anchor broke their moorings and drifted into each other. The American man-of-war Powhatan, lying here, was run into by a ship, breaking the iron jib-boom of the Powhatan, and the Powhatan, as well as all the Peruvian men-of-war lying here, steamed up and went away out to sea. There seemed to be a regular under-current of whirlpool, so that ships went whirling round and round. Thousands of people walked the streets all night, and this morning the stores are closed, and Callao seems deserted. A feeling of terror prevails that this may be a second St. Thomas affair; and if there should be another earthquake to-day, affairs would look dangerous. Ships are torn and battered, and the sea at the present writing boils and bubbles like a great whirlpool. Things look doubtful.

I write this as the mail closes, and have only a moment.

The American ships S. Curling and Kendrick Fish collided, doing considerable damage to the Kendrick Fish, tearing away her after rails, wheel and other gearing, and she also parted her stern moorings and anchor, and all the ships seemed to move round and round in a steady circle, causing great apprehension.

The Approaching Ecumenical Council—Interesting Particulars.

[Florence (Aug. 10) Correspondence of Le Siecle.]

I receive from Rome, in reference to the approaching Ecumenical Council, information to which you may accord especial attention, because it reaches me from an excellent source. Up to the present time no sovereign has been invited to take part in it, or to be represented by his embassador. Count de Sartiges has not made any direct representation on the subject; but being charged, it is said, by his Government to sound the Court of Rome, respecting its intentions, and to ascertain the programme of questions which are to be submitted to the decision of the Council, he has naturally to point out to Cardinal Antonelli the fact of the exclusion of Catholic Sovereigns and of dissident prelates. The Secretary of State reminded the French Embassador that the Council of Trent had been convoked with the view of endeavoring so put an end to the schism produced by Luther, and in order to attain the object then in view, the Sovereign Pontiff had forwarded letters of invitation to the heads of the dissident Church, and to the various monarchs who had all more or less taken part against or in favor of the reformation. On the other hand, added the Cardinal, since the common law of the Church has been profoundly changed by a number of Concordats with various Powers, since a more or less radical separation has taken place between the civil power and the ecclesiastical authority, since all professions of faith are admitted and treated on a footing of equality, the sovereigns are no longer the executors of the decrees of General Councils, the secular arm having ceased to support the decisions of the Church, Cardinal Antonelli hastended to add that the Sovereign Pontiff would, however, not hesitate to forward letters of invitation to such Princes as might make a request for them. With respect to the labors which await the Council, I have reason to think that M. de Sartiges is perfectly well informed on that point. Certain it is that questions of discipline and of the relations between ecclesiastical authority and the civil powers will occupy a large space in its deliberations. The suppression of religious corporations, the sale of property belonging to them, the dispersion of the persons of both sexes composing the orders of the secular clergy, are subjects which at present are assiduously studied. The Pope is especially grieved to find the religious bodies being extinguished in Italy, where an absolute prohibitation exists against persons entering on monastic life.

—On January 1, 1865, when the Washington *National Intelligencer* changed proprietors, Mr. Thomas Donohue, who for fifteen years had been the chief bookkeeper retired Before leaving, however, he obtained the old sign-board of the office and had it made into a coffin for himself.

A Distant Relation.

An incident occurred some time ago at Cincinnati, on board the steamer Buckeye, just as she was about to depart for New Orleans.

A tall countryman, carrying a pair of saddle-bags on his arm and covered with perspiration, and who looked as though he couldn't tell his head from a bunch of shingles, rushed into the cabin, calling at the top of his voice:

"Whar is Col. McIntosh? Is Col. McIntosh on the boat?"

No one answered.

"Well then, whar is the cap'un? I must see Col. McIntosh."

On being informed that the captain was on the hurricane deck, our inquiring friend passed through the crowd in that direction.

"Haul in the planks and shove her off!" sounded in his ears just as he reached the deck.

"Stop her, cap'un—stop her! I am not going to New Orleans."

"Run out the plank! Ashore with you, then, quick!" shouted Capt. Hartshorn.

"I say, Cap'un, I want to see Col. M'Intosh. I must see him."

"I don't know him, sir," quickly answered the old sea dog. "We can't wait—go ashore. Haul in the planks. I say."

"Oh, Cap'un, I must see the Kernel—he's a distant relation of mine, and I never saw him in my life."

Now Captain H. is a warm-hearted man, as every one knew. The last appeal touched his feelings, and he kindly inquired:

"How near of kin are you to the gentleman that you are seeking?"

"Why, Cap'un, he's the father of my first child."

"Cast off that hawser and let her go," were the last words heard. And the boat and the man that was in search of his relative wended their way to New Orleans.

A Singular Bird Killed in Kentucky.

James Henry, of Mound City, Illinois, on Sunday week, shot a new and comparatively unknown bird, on the Kentucky shore, opposite that city, which is thus described by the Cario *Democrat*:

"It is larger than the ostrich, and weighs one hundred and four pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow-white down, and its head is of a firey red. The wings of deep black, measure fifteen feet from tip to tip, and the bill, of a yellow color, twenty-four inches. Its legs are slender and sinewy; pea-green in color, and and measure forty-eight inches in length. One of the feet resembles that of a duck, and the other that of a turkey. Mr. Henry shot it at a distance of one hundred yards, from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it had perched, preying upon a full-sized sheep that it had carried from the ground. This strange species of bird, which is said to have existed extensively during the days of the mastodon, is almost entirely extinct—the last one having been seen in the State of New York during the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibition in his office, at Mound City. Its flight across the town and river was witnessed by hundreds of citizens."

A Mormon Missionary, but no Recruits.

A late French journal relates the following: "Our city has enjoyed the distinguished honor of having had during the whole of this week within its walls a Latter Day Saint. He came a missionary from the Great Salt Lake City, and was sent to France by Brigham Young to recruit adherents for Mormonism, and take them across the Atlantic and the United States to the new Zion beyond the Rocky Mountains. This delegate, named James Kimball, is the brother of John Kimball, some time the under Governor of Utah, and who has lately died, second pontiff of the new religion. He himself also occupies a high rank in the sacredotal hierarchy of the State. Mr. James Kimball has spent his time entirely in vain at Saint Etienne. Notwithstanding his eloquent lectures, his promises of the grandest miracles, and the prospects which he held out of a life of happiness, he has been unable to persuade any inhabitant of this city, male or female, to follow him to the holy land of the elect."

Fatal Accident—A Warning to Boys.

Yesterday afternoon an unfortunate affair occurred in South Baltimore, which cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood. It appears that about five o'clock a party of small boys were engaged in a stone fight on Sterrett street, near Burgundy alley, when Chas. Swab, aged about ten years, threw a stone weighing about two pounds, which struck Alonzo Tickner, a boy the same age, on the neck, causing almost instant death by dislocating the vertebrae, or in other words, breaking his neck. The lad Tickner was removed to his father's residence, No. 13 Sterrett street, where Coroner Carr held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a stone thrown from the hands of Charles Swab. The lad Swab, who did not appear to understand the serious position in which he was placed, was held in custody, and will be committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.—*Baltimore Sun, 8th.*

A New Flying Machine.

A German named Pappey, residing in New York, has invented an aparatus for navigating the air. It consists of a framework, supported by two cylinders placed horizontally, to be filled with gas. Between these is an upright cylinder in which are a number of fans which, revolving rapidly, are to elevate the whole aparatus. Under them is a cylinder placed horizontally, in which a number of fans, revolving rapidly are expected by driving the air backward to propel the machine. An engine constructed on the hydraulic and caloric principles combined, in which petroleum is to be used for fuel, is conveniently placed and is to keep the fans in motion. The steering is to be done with a rudder resembling the sail of a ship.

—A tobacconist, in Danbury, Conn., has originated an improvement in tobacco stores. He has put up a cabinet for the accomodation of a certain class of customers. A man buys a number of cigars, and, instead of carrying them home, deposits them in one of the drawers of the cabinet, and the key there is given to him, and he helps himself whenever he desires.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Hon. Robert Ould—Reply to S. A. Meredith—Gen. Grant's Dispatch to Butler.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the Enquirer and Examiner:

Sir—The *Dispatch*, a few days ago, published a letter of S. A. Meredith, who styles himself "late Brigadier General and U. S. Commissioner of Exchange." The letter was originally published in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. This U. S. Commissioner is not Brigadier General Solomon A. Meredith of Indinia, as the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, supposed, in his remarks in the United States Senate upon retaliation in January, 1865; but Sullivan A. Meredith, formerly of Philadelphia. He is more commonly, and I will add more aptly, known as Sully Meredith, but like a verb of the class *intransitive*, he cannot "sully" anyone, except himself. No man who knows him well would even get angry at anything he says or writes. He is such an ass.

He was U. S. Commissioner of Exchange once, and lest for that reason his letter might impose upon somebody, I have determined, notwithstanding its grossness, to reply to it. If he had not once occupied tha official positon I never would have noticed his scurrility. Hear him.

"Another insuperable obstacle to returning exchanges was in the matter of paroles. Mr. Ould had some eighteen or twenty thousand, which he claimed as valid. Most, if not all, of these paroles were taken by guerrillas, bushwhackers and detached commands of the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a rebel cavalry raid the command remained long enough to take the paroles of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the rebels had the assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these."

To show how utterly untruthful this Sully is, I will give an extract from an official letter which I wrote to him on November 21st, 1863, in relation to these paroles. It is as follows:

"I will not claim the parole of citizens. All the paroles which I will produce will be those of Federal soldiers in actual services at the time of capture. I will show the particular locality where the parties were captured, the command to which they belonged, the command which captured them, and the precise date of each transaction. I will accompany the presentation with such full and particular evidence as will enable you to verify the truth of the case by your own records and the statements of your own officers and soldiers."

Now, whether Sully forgot the other day in Buffalo that he had received such a letter, or purposely falsified the fact, I know not. It is, perhaps, charitable to infer that he had forgotten, as that is a habit of his. I recollect one case when he was acting as United States Commissioner, in which he failed to claim certain credits to which he was entitled, and I took occasion to refresh his memory. If he wishes the particulars, and asks for them in more polite language than he used in his letter, I will give them to him.

Sully is scarcely more accurate in his citation of the other "causes of the suspension of the cartel." It is utterly untrue either that I made "illegal declarations of exchange," or that "all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the rebel army." It was the practice of the agents of exchange on both sides to declare exchanges when equivalents were given either in prisoners or paroles. The fifth article of the cartel provided that—

"Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers and men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of these prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose."

Whenever I delivered Federal prisoners out of hand, or discharged Federal troops from their paroles, I had, under this article of the cartel, the right to declare exchanges to that extent; and I did so declare. Never in any one instance did I go beyond that. I always promptly notified the Federal agent of the exchange. Surely I had a right to offset the Vicksburg paroles by those taken by Forrest and Wheeler in Tennessee. The Federal practice and my own were in accord. Sully knows it. In a letter written by me on October 1, 1863, to him, I pointed out eleven instances in which his predecessor, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, had done the same thing, and one, at least, where Sully had himself made a similar declaration of exchange. In the same letter I also informed him that I would only claim such paroles as were in accordance with the general orders of the United States War Department. No one knows better than Sully that my declarations of exchange were limited to cases where I had either furnished equivalents in prisoners or proper paroles.

If, however, he wants an instance when men under parole were ordered to duty without exchange, he will find it in the list of General Schenck's remarkable military achievements. That distinguished commander, by General Order No. 15, dated March 9, 1863, required all officers and men who had been captured in his department and released on parole to return to service on penalty of being considered deserters. No equivalents, not even parole, had been furnished. If Sully will come down to a later period, he will find that the same thing was done with prisoners who were captured and paroled by General Lee and his subordinate officers in the Gettysburg campaign. Two of the officers who were ordered to duty refused on the ground of their paroles, and were court-martialed. Both of these dates were anterior to that of Chickamauga, as was Sully's declaration of exchange before mentioned.

He is not more fortunate in his reference to Mr. Davis's message and negro soldiers. As no officers were "handed over to the State authorities" the message made no practical difficulty. Federal prisoners, white and black, were under the exclusive control of the Confederate government during the whole of the war.

Sully is inaccurate again in his statement about the negro troops. The Confederate authorities did not refuse to exchange free negro troops. It is true that they did not agree to treat negro slaves as the subjects of exchange. They did not so consent because their constitutions, Confederate and State, recognized slaves as property, and therefore, on capture they followed the rule of all property, and reverted to their former condition. They held that an edict of emancipation, declared by a hostile power, did not defeat their rights, or the rights of their citizens, when the slave came again into their possession. If the principles of the *just post liminii* are to govern the case, I do not see how that view can be answered. In this matter I have no concealments to make, and have, therefore, frankly stated the position taken by the Confederate government. But be that as it may, why should a difficulty about the release of slaves, who did not form one-fiftieth of the number of prisoners, prevent the exchange of the others? Where Streight's men were detained under grave charges, preferred by the Governor of Alabama, other exchanges went on. So, when Morgan's men were put in a penitentiary, or Missouri soldiers were kept in jails, exchanges were not stopped. Was there to be one rule for the white man and another and more favorable one for the black? General Butler thought the case of negro soldiers strong enough to stand upon its own merits, especially as the Federal government, after all the Union prisoners were exchanged, would have had a large excess of Confederates on hand, who could be held as hostages; but it seems that Sully thinks otherwise. Sully is right in one thing: the matters he sets forth were difficulties in the way of exchange, but only because they were made so by himself and his prompters. I believed at the time, and now believe, that he was sent to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of preventing exchanges. General Butler, in his Massachusetts speech of 1865, frankly confessed that he was reluctantly engaged in that sort of business at a later date. He had a willing forerunner in Sully. Moreover, he was coarse, rude, arrogant, and so inexpressibly stupid that it was difficult to transact any business with him. With some reason he might have urged these personal peculiarities as an obstruction to exchanges. A tolerably fair specimen of his style of correspondence as agent of exchange is found in this Buffalo letter.

In the preparation of my letter of the 20th ultimo, I studiously avoided anything in the way of epithet or denunciation, and confined myself to a simple array of facts, with an appeal in each case either to the record or to the testimony of Federal officers. I well knew that the sluices of abuse would be opened. If I had thought of Sully, I would have felt assured that his little flood-gate would be the first. This style of attack has, however, no terrors for me. I have buffeted many a time with worse calamities.

Sully says that the difficulties which he enumerates "alone were the causes which prevented the exchange of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war." Sully retired from the position of agent about the 1st of January, 1864, for what reason I do not know. He was not brevetted for distinguished services in that capacity. But is it to be supposed that he knew as much about the reasons which prevented the exchange as General Grant, who had control of the matter? The Lieutenant General gives a very different reason. In his telegram to General Butler, of August 18, 1864, he says: "*If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those men caught they amount to no more than dead men.* At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would ensure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here." Who is to be believed, Sully or General Grant?

But why has Sully confined himself to that portion of my letter which related to the stoppage of exchanges? There were several other matters brought to light in that paper. Has he nothing to say about the offer made as early as January, 1864—before Andersonville was established—to admit Federal surgeons, food, raiment and medicines? Has he nothing to say about the offer in the summer of 1864 to release all the Federal sick and wounded without requiring equivalents? Has he no excuse to make for the future to send transportation for their sick and wounded for months? Has he nothing to say about the unnoticed offer to purchase medicines, with liberty to Federal surgeons to bring them within the Confederate lines, for the exclusive relief of Union prisoners? He, who has been so forward to utter what I have shown to be utterly untrue about the question of exchange, is silent as to these other and graver matters. Silence, under such circumstances, is the strongest of confessions.

Sully is a convenient and invaluable opponent. He fathers strange stories that have been running about without any paternity, in a way that serves to show, beyond a doubt, that they are bastards. Will his friends keep him in the lists in his damaged condition, or retire him again?

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
RO. OULD.

Equal Postage.

The United States *Mail*, a paper devoted to postage matters, says; We are authorised to state, that by an act passed June 25th, 1868, "mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 21st of October next, repealing section 259 of postal laws," thus, of course, recinding section 229 of regulations. The section repealed is the very annoying one of charging letter postage on all trasient printed matter between the western boundry of Kansas and the eastern of California. After the time named we will have uniform rates of postage all over the United States, for transient matter as well as regular.

—The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* describes a monster fish recently caught near Eastport. It is thirty-three feet in length and about ten feet from the tip of one fin to the other, across the back. The spread of the tail is over six feet. About ten feet from the tail are two powerful legs about three feet in length, which feet resemble those of an elephant and enable it to navigate the flats and shoal waters along the coast in quest of food, as it undoubtedly lives on marine herbage. It has three rows of teeth which look like so many rows of rice on end. Its name is given as the "shark dog fish."

VARIETIES.

—Easton, Pa., has a girl sixteen year old who weighs over 500 pounds.

—The general convention of the Universalists of the United States is to hold its next session in Providence, R. I., on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September.

—The daughter of a leading business man in Troy, went to a tailor's and got two suits of men's clothes made to fit her, and then dissappeared from home.

—Queen Victoria was charged 700 francs for a plain breakfast by a Swiss inn-keeper. He was remonstrated with on the ground that eggs were plenty, but countered with, "Yes, but sovereigns are scarce."

—The new Prince of Greece, son of Queen Olga, was christened on the day of his birth Constantine Henry Demosthenes, and the populace were mad with joy over the event. An heir to the Greek throne has not been born before for over four centuries.

—A piece of iron weighing forty pounds, from an exploded cannon, at a recent Democratic demonstration at Fitchburg, Mass., struck on the roof of a house, and crashed down through to the first floor, breaking the back of a chair in which a lady was sitting at the time.

—Another accident has illustrated the danger of the trapeze. M. de Bonnaire, the rival of Leotard, was nearly killed by a fall, recently, in the Madrid theatre. M. de Bonnaire had a fortune of $40,000 a year, and followed his dangerous occupation from mere love of the art.

—A carricature of a young lady with the Grecian bend and panniers was posted at Congress Hall, at Saratoga, the other day. It was thought to resemble a young lady from New Jersey. The artist was detected and forced to leave the house. The young lady now carries herself upright.

—A pianist in Danbury, Connecticut, on Friday tested Blind Tom by playing a piece with both hands at the ends of the piano, and introducing his nose in the center of the piano. Tom played the piece immediately after, even to the nose, convulsing the audience with laughter.

—On Saturday week, two boys, one a son of Samuel Potterf, and the other a son of John Cline, were playing near the residence of Mr. Potterf, in Noble township, Defiance county, Ohio. In some scuffle or play the Cline boy threw an open knife, which struck young Potterf on the leg. An artery was cut, and the boy, not noticing the wound at first, bled to death before surgical help could be obtained.

—Gen. J. McClernand, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, has issued an address, in which, adverting to the fact that the 17th of this month is the anniversary of the "ordainment" of the Federal Constitution, he advises the Democracy of each city, town or other locality in the State, to meet and properly recognize the recurrence of the anniversary.

—Five negroes are now in jail at Homer, La., for taking one of their own race to the woods, tying him to a tree, whipping him until they were all exhausted, and then shooting him and leaving him for dead. The unfortunate negro, however, managed to crawl home, and upon his death-bed gave information of the deed and the names of his murderers.

—On board the steamer Waldenstein, wrecked recently near the Cape of Good Hope, were several clergymen from Natal Church, at Cape Town, and also an English clergyman. When the boats were gotten out one of the clergymen rushed for the first boat but Captain Joss, the master of the ship, lifted him out of the boat saying: "You are a minister, and prepared to die, the sinners must be saved first,' and sure enough the clergy were compelled to stick to the ship until the sinners had been landed.

—A Cincinnati youth, of eighteen summers, got smart the other day. He had a couple of girls with him, and intending to overwhelm them, he stood on the track of a railroad until the engine was within six inches of his sacred person. The girls were overcome, and the youth was elated; but his joy was turned to grief, for the engineer, who did not appreciate his talent, turned on a little water spout, and a stream of dirty, warm fluid struck him fair in the face, spattering all over his suit of store clothes. The result hardly paid him for the investment.

—M'lle Lisowska, a good-looking young Polish woman is travelling in France, and giving lessons in swordsmanship. Whenever she arrives in a city where she is not yet known, she challenges all the experienced swordsmen of the place to fence with her, and she generally beats them all. At Melun, she gave a great public "*assaut*," at which she crossed swords with the best swordsman of the lancers of the guard and several Parisian professors of swordsmanship, and she triumphed over them all, to the great delight of the large crowd who witnessed the performance.

—A correspondent at St Petersburg writing on August 15th says: "Living here has become almost intolerable, and all who can afford to do so either go to the country or abroad. The thermometer is at twenty-eight degrees Reaumer in the shade; the town is full of smoke from the fires which are constantly breaking out in the environs; and worse than all the Siberian plague has again broken out with unusual severity. At night, however, the atmosphere becomes almost chilly, so that the heat of the weather has caused but little diminution in the visitors to the theatres."

—A communication from Naples states that Vesuvius is again showing disquieting symptoms; for some days past eruptions have taken place at the upper cone. Deep rumbling sounds are followed by jets of incandescent matter, thrown to a great height. The lava frequently appears at the brink of the crater, and then stops. About 3 o'clock in the morning of August 17th the spectacle became imposing. Columns of thick smoke rose high in the air, followed by burning stones. After shining a moment they fell and rolled, still red hot, down the side of the mountain. This eruption lasted so long as the darkness permitted it to be seen, as at day break the fire paled The smoke was, however, still thick, and showed that even after sunrise the same volcanic phenomenon continued.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A GOVERNMENT BOND PAYABLE IN GOLD?

Every body admitted the intrepid heroism and noble self-sacrifice of ARTEMUS WARD when he urged his fellow-citizens to enlist for the war, and declared in a fine spirit of patriotism, that he would devote "all his wife's relations"—sparing not one—to the god of battles for his country's sake. Equally disinterested are some of the gentlemen comprising the "City Park Ring" who "pay taxes" themselves and, therefore, have the conqueror's right to say how all other men's taxes are to be appropriated. And reckless pilots and engine-drivers, when remonstrated with about the fearful rate of speed at which they sometimes move their boats and cars, give you as a triumphant answer that "they are risking their own lives," which means that they are justified in risking the lives of all their passengers. Now of a piece with all these, and rivaling any of them in quiet impudence, are the arguments of certain Radical spouters, in favor of paying the bonds in gold, dollar for dollar promised, no matter what was paid for them or what their market value may be; because *they* may pay a small portion of the taxes, they claim the right to dispose of all that may be collected, or direct how it shall be disposed of, no matter how unjustly their distribution might be made.

We have frequently declared our conviction that if there were gold enough to redeem that portion of the 5-20's which, being issued in 1862, may now be called in, they should be bought up at the market price in this country (say 70 cents on the dollar) and that the United States should not pay more for them than JAY COOKE or any other broker pays for them, and that if the people redeem them at more than this, *they will e cheated out of the difference.* But these grandiloquent fellows, gloriously generous with other people's sweat and toil, will pay IN GOLD—100 cents in gold mind you—and will pay more, 25 to 30 per cent., than anybody else pays.

But what is the real value of a bond payable in gold? There were over eight millions of twenty-year bonds issued July 1, 1848, which matured on the 1st of July, 1868, and as they were not counted in the August statement from the Treasury, they were, of course, paid. Now, all men will agree that if the United States owed any bonds (except the ten-forties) payable in gold, these were the bonds,—and yet, were not these bonds paid in greenbacks worth only 70 cents in gold? And so, the Treasury values a bond, although issued at a time when the Government sold securities and paid its debts in gold *only*, as worth only 70 cents in gold to-day! And this is the Treasury value of a bond not expressly stipulated by law to be paid in gold.

Fortunately we have the estimate of the real value of a bond payable in gold, from a man in authority—and who is authority himself on these points, even the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Now Mr. SHERMAN, regardless of the loud and florid promises of his fellow-partisans that the five-twenties shall be paid in gold, proceeds to fix the value of a gold bearing bond, in the amount of interest he allows on such bonds. This interest, he declares, shall be four to four and a half per cent!—we believe it was 4½ per cent. in his final bill. Now the five-twenties, which these new genuine gold bearing bonds are to replace, bear six per cent. gold interest, and the bond-holder who is asked to surrender 1½ per cent. of gold interest, or take 4½ for six, has his capital cut down exactly one-fourth—or his present five-twenties are worth only seventy-five cents on the dollar in gold.

Does Mr. SHERMAN wish to repudiate one-fourth of the public debt, or does he just fix the gold value of the five-twenties at exactly what the dealers in bonds place it at, as any sensible man would? Or does he ask the fortunate holder of a five-twenty six per cent. bond, with principal and interest payable in gold; to take a four and a half per cent. bond for it? And does he believe they will make the exchange?

The truth is neither Mr. SHERMAN, nor any other sensible radical, believes the five-twenties are payable in gold, or ought to be paid in gold. But why they pretend and argue to the contrary, passes our comprehension.

AS NEXT MONTH'S exhibit of the National Debt will show a large increase, the Republican papers have commenced to denounce Secretary MCCULLOUGH as a Copperhead and who will likely cook up the reports from this time for the benefit of the Democracy.

WE ARE PLEASED to notice the nomination of the Hon. JOHN D. STILES for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh (Pa.) District. The nomination was unanimously tendered him which shows that his actions as a member of Congress from that District some years ago met the approbation of his constituents. He will be elected.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between General ROSECRANS and General LEE and other representative Southerners, is interesting and, we think, calculated to do good. It was to prevent the Southern States from leaving the Union that the late civil war was waged. The reply to Gen. ROSECRANS, expresses in becoming terms, the universal willingness, throughout the South, to abide by the decisions of the conflict, and the desire to be re-instated in the Union. That such has been the feeling ever since the close of the war, is well known. General GRANT saw it, recognized it, and said in his report to Congress, that the "Southern feeling was fine." Why has it not been met with that wise statesmanship which closes wounds, heals dissension and soothes animosities—which forgives and welcomes the return of erring brethren, and strengthens the State by removing all causes of complaint, and making the government loved and revered for its beneficence and strict adherence to the fundamental law. How much this was deserved, as well as desired, may be inferred from these sentences taken from the responding letter:

> At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession; and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this, old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed.

If the Southern people sinned, grievously were they punished for it. Some four hundred thousand of their young men were sacrificed, and more than four thousand millions of their property was lost to them. What do we want in the North? Have these people not suffered enough? Do we wish to live with them again? Do we desire the Union restored? Are they not of our own blood and lineage? Can we hope to strengthen their attachment to the government by heaping upon them further insults, by continuing agitation and uncertainty, by preventing the restoration of business among them? Was not the wresting from them of their political rights and subjecting them to the government of their negroes, a humiliation sufficiently deep and cutting? Is there any lower depth of abasement to which fiendish hatred and revenge can sink them? Is this the way to restore a Union and strengthen a government which rest upon popular affection alone, and which must fall to pieces whenever that affection is alienated, unless held together by the armies of a despot?

EQUAL TAXATION

This is the democratic doctrine, which the Radicals denounce as rascally repudiation. In accordance with the Radical theory, all national bonds are exempt from State, county, city, or other local and municipal taxes: Our city and county compromise railroad bonds are likewise exempt; and at the last session of our legislature, under Radical auspices, this city is authorized to issue a million seven per cent bonds for building new water works, another million, or so, seven per cents, for a city hall, and probably a like amount for a city park; all exempt from taxation, and what is still worse, for unnecessary objects.

The city hall bonds are exempt from taxation for "*State, county, city, ward, school*, and other municipal purposes." The water works, bonds are exempted from taxation "for *city, county*, and *state* purposes."

Now what interest will these bonds afford their holders?—They bear seven per cent interest, payable semi-anually. If their owners had the same funds invested in real estate, or other taxable property, they would pay as follows; for general city purposes sixteen mills, for city building five mills, poor three, and school and county and State about eighteen mills, or over four and one-half cents on the valuation. This added to seven, makes these bonds equal to eleven and one-half per cent interest bearing bonds to the holders. To meet this heavy exemption all other taxable city property must be taxed just so much more; and not only this, but the State and county is defrauded of the revenue which this bonded wealth would afford under the democratic principle of equal taxation. In fact, the people of the county of Allegheny, by increased assessments on their farms and moveable property, must pay the State and county taxes on this two or three millions of wealth thus exempted from its share of the public burdens.

Radical policy in this line, undoubtedly is powerful to gain enthusiastic and *paying* support to the *party* among certain classes of capitalists; but it is clearly contrary to all principles of political economy. In this light the advice was good of a Radical to his friend complaining of the taxes on his house and business—"why the d—l do you have a house and business if you dont want to be taxed. Sell out and invest in bonds, and you will make more money by it."

MISSOURI.

The St, Louis *Republican* says: "Mercer county gave in 1864, but 3 votes for MCCLELLAN and 1,158 for LINCOLN. Now 500 names are already upon her Democratic club roll. Sullivan county gave 52 votes for MCCLELLAN and 1,074 for LINCOLN. Now the Democracy anticipate 200 majority! Nodaway county gave 9 votes for MCCLELLAN and 829 for LINCOLN. Now every other man in the county is a Democrat!"

The only hope that the Radicals have of carrying Missouri, is based on the expectation, that by means of an infamous registration act devised by Mr. DRAKE which by its unjust action made himself a misrepresenting Senator, they may disfranchise so many Democrats as to give the Radicals a majority of the votes, and thus secure for another term, a minority supremacy in that State.

There can be no doubt that the Radical majorities in some districts will be swelled by this miserable DRAKE trick. But on the other hand, the people, everywhere throughout the State, are becoming more and more disgusted with Radical rule, and extravagance, and tyranny; and this is weakening their force and strengthening the hands of the Democratic party.

The Democrats have been very fortunate in their nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Senator PHELPS, who was also at one time Governor, is the candidate for Governor, and NORMAN J. COLMAN for Lieutenant Governor; both good and true men, who, if elected, will administer the government of that great and growing State on fair and equitable Democratic principles.

ERASTUS WELLS, of St. Louis, is the Democratic candidate in that District for Member of Congress, against Mr. PILE, the present incumbent, who got in by the sharpest sort of Radical practice. Mr. WELLS is a man of the people, who knows their wants and has a heart to feel for them; with indomitable will and energy to act in their behalf.

Such are the kind of men we need every where in our public councils. We have been drifting away from true popular government till we are struggling among the quicksands of despotism; and nothing short of a Democratic revolution, such as is now sweeping over the land outside of New England, can save us from the evils which Radical mal-administration has brought upon the country.

Our Democratic friends in Missouri, have done well in making their nominations: they are threatened with being repudiated as voters at the polls; but we hope they will not suffer themselves to be trodden down into the dust when they know that the majority—a large majority of the white men of our Union—are with them heart and soul. Pennsylvania is with them by thirty thousand majority; New York is with them by a hundred thousand majority; Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky and Illinois will be with them. Fear not Democrats of Missouri; the day of Liberty for the people is dawning. The day of Radicalism is nearly over in these States. Let us have a good Democratic majority in spite of the vile registration, in Missouri. Break down the last hope of Radicalism.

THE *Gazette* and *Commercial* seem to be edited by the County Republican Committee judging from the similarity of editorials and communications which appear each day. It is discovered by these learned papers that the Democrats are trying to get JEREMY out as an independent candidate for Mayor. All this is cooked up by the committee to force JEREMY to declare his position. Mr. BRUSH and his party are so badly scared that they imagine all sorts of tricks and measures are practiced by their opponents. There is nothing of the kind attempted or thought of. Mr. BLACKMORE will be elected Mayor beyond all question, on his merits. The people do not regard it as a political office, and desire to keep it out of the hands of old party hacks, who will sink it to the purposes of the ring, and use it only to oppress still further the taxpaying masses. If we are to judge of Mr. BRUSH by his past exploits, we may expect i elected Mayor he would inaugurate many more schemes to spend money.

The mayoralty should not be pushed into politics, and the Republicans who last year rebuked the tricksters and ring masters acted wisely. They will do so this year by giving Mr. BLACEMORE a larger majority than at the last election.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

This event occurred at Hartford, Connecticut, at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 3d inst. The deceased has held many important offical positions—has served four years in Congress, was Governor of Connecticut several years, and was the American Minister to Russia during the administration of President PIERCE. In politics he was an unwavering Democrat, able, learned, eloquent and upright. The loss of such a man is a national loss. He was not of the same family to which the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, belongs.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

The New York *World* in an editorial comment upon the platform of the Democracy adopted at Albany says:

The platform, so far as it relates to national affairs, is a reaffirmation of the chief positions of the National Democratic platform, expressed in conciser and better language. There is only one point in this reaffirmance that calls for notice, and that is the clearness with which it adopts the greenbock theory of the payment of certain bonds. We copy the declaration:

Third—That the payment of the obligations in strict accordance with their terms—in gold only, when gold is nominated in the bonds, and in the lawful currency of the country, when coin is not specified.

It is due to truth to say that, though unanimously adopted at Albany, this does not express the sense of the entire Democratic party, although it certainly does of a very great majority of it.

We generally consider that when a man or paper interposes doubts about the fullness of an unanimous verdict of a convention, they are facticus. What right has the *World* to say that the voice of New York as unanimously rendered in the above resolution on the financial question, does not express the sense of the entire Democratic party.

The *World* might with equal consistency and truth say that HORATIO SEYMOUR is not the choice of every individual member of the Democratic party, although unanimously nominated. When we adopt platforms, or nominate candidates unanimously in this country, it means suspension of debate by the members of the party as to that particular fact.

THE *World* should not admit of doubt or attempt to throw difficulties in the way, even if it were backed by a strong minority, which it is not in the present case, and we can tell it that out of the Republican party, it has no readers or followers on its theory of the bond question worth talking about.

ANOTHER RADICAL FALSEHOOD CLINCHED.

Almost every Republican paper in the State has given circulation to a story that at the funeral of the late Gen. RUSSEL, where Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. WOOL met, the former extended his hand which the latter indignantly declined to take, on the ground that he (Gov. SEYMOUR) sympathized with the rebels and was not a loyal man. We subjoin Gen. WOOL's emphatic contradiction of this vile fabrication, and without adding a word of comment shall wait to see whether any of the papers that published the falsebood will have the magnanimity to insert the contradiction.

A CARD FROM GENERAL WOOL.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

SIR—I give you many thanks for *The Argus* of this morning, containing a truthful statement relating to the slanderous insinuation of *The Albany Evening Journal* that I refused the proffered hand of Gov. Seymour, with the remark that I did not shake hands with traitors. This at the funeral of General Russel. You might have added that I was highly gratified with the presence of the Governor and his staff, doing honor to the remains of my friend—a gallant and distinguished companion for many years in the army of the United States.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. WOOL.

TROY, August, 25, 1868.

ANOTHER CARD FROM GEN. WOOL.

To the Editor of the Troy Whig:

DEAR SIR—Please accept my grateful thanks for the truthful article published in the *Whig* of yesterday, relating to the false and scandalous charge made against me, that I discourteously insulted Governor Seymour at the funeral of the gallant and lamented General Russel.

The charge is not less false than malicious and wicked. Nothing has ever occurred between Governor Seymour and myself that could in any sense authorize the infamous charge. I am at a loss to comprehend why at this time I should be presented to the public in such an odious light.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN E. WOOL.

Troy, August 28, 1868.

A Letter from Ex-Governor Seymour.

UTICA, July 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have pledged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon the public attention. If you have time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOR.

HON. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Connecticut.

GOV. SEYMOUR is right; the debt and taxation question is the only one which, just now, concerns our people, and unless they decide it now, they will never get another chance. The election of GRANT, and a Republican Congress, will fasten forever the national debt upon the backs of the people; they never can get rid of it, unless the Democracy triumph at this election.

THE Radical papers have made considerable noise over their "tremendous gains" in Delaware. There was no State election but merely a local election in Wilmington, and as we expected the gains are all on the other side. The Wilmington *Gazette* thus explains the matter:

> In 1866, at the city election, we polled but 1,041 votes for Mayor, our opponents polled 1,322; now we poll 1,255 for Assessor, and they 1,520, with all the disadvantages we have named against us. It will be seen that compared with the vote of 1866, our opponents gain 198, while we gain 214, an increase of twenty-six votes in excess of their increase. And notwithstanding they have lost one-fifteenth of the Council, they are making as much noise over the supposed gain of a few votes as though they had a clear victory and lost nothing in the encounter on Tuesday.

Exchange of Prisoners—Who is Guilty?

We clip the following from the National *Intelligencer*:

The facts are thus established that our poor fellows who were prisoners at Andersonville and other Southern depots for Federal prisoners were allowed to languish, and suffer and die, simply because Grant would not permit them to be exchanged, for fear that the men exchanged for them might return to service in the rebel army. These men who were prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere in the South had, for the most part, served out their terms of enlistment. If exchanged, they would have been returned to their families, to be nursed back to life and usefulness by the hand of affection and the comforts of home. For this very reason their exchange was refused.

It cannot be denied by either soldier or civilian that this excuse of General Grant was both inhuman and cowardly. It is akin to his policy of "fighting it out on this line if it takes me all summer" by cooly giving three for one in every engagement with the enemy. The North was rich in proud hearts and gallant spirits, the pride of their families, of their home circles, and their neighborhoods. They were warmed up with appeals to their patriotism, and freely offered their young lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country. They knew not then, as they know now, that they were to be ordered forward to the sacrifice by an unfeeling butcher, whose only idea of achieving a victory was to give three Federal soldiers for one rebel, and then to allow the Federal soldiers who were so unfortunate as to be captured by the enemy to starve and rot and die in southern prison pens. Such, however, is now established to have been the fact. This was the whole sum and substance of Grant's generalship. His whole capacity for argument amounted to a calculation that as there were ten millions of people in the South, and thirty millions in the North, he could eventually succeed by giving three for one. Such was Grant's logic of the war.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

"*To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:*

"While the subject of the exchange of prisoners is being discussed by the papers, I wish to furnish you with an interesting chapter.

"Soon after Sheridan captured Atlanta, a cartel for the exchange of two thousand prisoners was agreed upon by him and Gen. Hood, then in command of the Confederate army. Pending the negociations President Davis telegraphed General Hood, placing the whole number of prisoners at Andersonville at his disposal and instructing him to offer to exchange them, man for man, with General Sherman.

"Hood at once made offer to Genreal Sherman when that General replied, he had no authority to exchange more than the two thousand agreed upon, and moreover, he had only two thousand prisoners in his department. Hood was thereupon insructed to try to exact a promise from Sherman, that he would at some future time, send an equal number of prisoners to us if we would then release every man at Andersonville. This he peremptorily refused to do.

"The exchange of the two thousand then commenced, and was conducted in my presence at a point on the Macon and Western railroad called Rough-and-Ready, and a short distance from Atlanta. Colonel G. A. Henry and Major Edward Austin, of General Hood's staff, and Willard Warner, (the now carpet-bag Senator from Alabama,) of Sherman's staff, represented the opposing forces.

"We met at Rough-and-Ready three or four times—each time exchanging from four to eight hundred. When the number exchanged had reached eighteen hundred, in our anxiety to get rid of Andersonville prisoners, and get back our own men, we purposely took six hundred to the point for exchange. This, added to the eighteen hundred, made four hundred in excess of the number agreed upon.

"When we met Warner he vehemently protested against receiving this extra four hundred, and our officers as earnestly insisted upon his taking them. Colonel Henry told him plainly the Confederate Government had no food or medicine to spare for prisoners, or but very little, and that if these men were sent back and died it would be his fault. After parleying for three hours, Warner agreed to take them, but he never got any men in return.

"During the interview Warner plainly stated his reasons for not wanting to exchange our men for the Andersonville prisoners. 'These prisoners you hold,' said he, 'are all, or nearly all, men whose terms of enlistment have expired, and if they come into our lines they will go home and not be of service to us any more. Your men are enlisted for the war, and if we release our prisoners to-day they will fight us to-morrow. So you see the Andersonville prisoners are rendering us service, although their time is out, and they are prisoners.' But Colonel Henry protested that they were rapidly dying for want of food, raiment and medicine, which we did not have to give them. Warner cared nothing for that.

"Every man of sense knows that it was the policy of the Confederate Government, from the beginning to the close of the war, to exchange prisoners as rapidly as possible. Besides getting back our own men and again putting them into service, we would get rid of feeding Federal soldiers, and thereby husband our scanty supply of provisions. What earthly interest could it be to us to keep them? It required, in addition, a large force to guard them, when we needed every man at the front. Therefore, upon Grant and Stanton the whole blame rests.

"Respectfully,
"H. C. STEVENSON.

"*Macon, Ga, August 26, 1868.*"

Taxation of National Banks.

Some of the bondholding organs put in the plea for the National Banks that they pay as much taxation to the Government as it costs to keep them running. There is not a word of truth in this defense. The facts are simply these: The banks have say, $400,000,000 of bonds of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent. in gold. Upon this is predicated their circulation. The United States pay the banks $24,000,000 in gold as annual interest upon their bonds, or $33,000,000 in legal-tenders; for what? Simply to furnish the people a circulating medium. Now, if the Government would call in their bonds, and issue greenbacks in their place, they would save that $33,000,000 a year. As it would take the place of the National Bank circulation, it would not increase the amount of the present currency one dollar. It would be infinitely a better currency, for what man does not prefer a greenback, which is a legal-tender for all debts, to a National Bank note, which is not a legal-tender for debts? This $33,000,000 interest is, therefore, thrown away for nothing.

What taxation the capital in the banks pays it would pay anywhere, if it was embarked in any legitimate business. We wantonly throw away more than enough money on these banks every year than would suffice to maintain the whole army of the United States if it was reduced to the standard in numbers which it ought to, and will be, if the Democracy obtain power.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

"WHY don't the Southerners behave?"—*Tribune.*

"Ma, make Bill be quiet—every time I hit him on the head he hollers."—*World.*

Another Gallant Soldier Abandons the Foul Party—Ex-Attorney Gen. Richardson, of Ohio, Declares for Seymour and Blair.

A meeting of the Democratic Club, of Marietta, Ohio, was held a few evenings since, and among the events of the occasion was a speech from General W. P. Richardson, of that place, in which he announced his seperation from the Republican party, and declared his purpose to give his support to Seymour and Blair. General Richardson was Colonel of the 28th Ohio regiment through most of its service, and at the expiration of his term was placed on the ticket and elected Attorney General of Ohio. The Marietta *Times* prints the General's speech in full, and from which we take the following:

He then said that if in the coming contest he had to choose simply between men, without any regard to measures, he would certainly vote for Grant. But when he was asked to sustain the radical measures of a Radical Congress, which General Grant is *pledged to do*, and all that soldiers would do who voted for him, he begged to be excused. He regarded the coming election as the most important that ever took place in this country. He knew that public speakers generally talk of every election as being one of the most importantance; but he was not following their example in saying so, for he really did regard the coming election as most important. For with the President deprived, as he is, of nearly all power; the restrictions which are placed on the Supreme Court; the General of the army having the almost unlimited powers of a military Dictator, and he the nominee of a great party for the highest office in the gift of the people; with two thirds of both Houses of Congress determined to so legislate that their party shall rule or ruin, he believed that grave consequences would ensue were the present dominant party continued in power; affecting not merely the rights of the States, but threatening the destruction of free government, and depriving the people of their liberties.

General Richardson concluded by saying that such were his reasons for leaving the Republican party and advocating the election of Seymour and Blair. He believed the best interests of the country require a change in the administration of the Government. No honest man could be satisfied with the existing state of affiairs. A change he believed would be for the better—the situation certainly could not be worse. Therefore he intended to do all in his power to secure the success of the Democratic ticket.

Vermont Election.

Vermont held her election yesterday. The Republican vote was much larger than that of last year, and so was the Democratic vote much larger than the Democrats polled last year. The Republicans have less majority than they had at the last Presidential election, and far less in proportion than they had last year, or the year before. The figures are as follows:

YEAR.	DEM.	REP.	MAJ.
1864	13,321	42,419	29,098
1866	11,292	34,117	22,825
1867	11,510	31,694	20,184
1868	15,552	42,000	26,448

Thus it will be seen that the vote polled this year was in magnitude that of a Presidential year, rather than of a mere State election. Whether we compare it with the Lincoln and McClelland vote of 1864, or with the figures of last year, the result of yesterday's election shows a large relative gain for the Democrats. The Republican vote is less than that for Lincoln; the Democratic vote is 16 per cent. larger than that for McClelland. If we compare this year with last, the results show that while the Republicans have polled 25 per cent. more votes than last year, the Democrats have increased their vote 55 per cent. over that of last year. The same proportionate change the country over would far more than wipe out Lincoln's majority over McClelland in the Northern States.

Vermont, therefore, though the Radicals will undoubtedly claim it so, is in reality no offset to Kentucky. In that State the Democrats solidly gained tens of thousands of votes away from their opponents. The Radical vote there fell off in the same large proportion in which the Democratic vote increased. But in Vermont the Democrats add six thousand votes to the last year's eleven thousand, while the Republicans add nine thousand to their thirty-one thousand. The Democratic gain is not only more than double as great in proportion to that of their opponents, but it brings up the Democratic total to a figure higher than it has reached in any of the former years.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Howell Cobb Disclaimer.

The subjoined extract from a recent private letter from Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is made public:

"I entered this contest with a desire for the success of our ticket which I never felt before. Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past years, my heart panted for peace; quiet and repose. In the election of Governor Seymour, and the success of the Democratic party I felt, in common with all all our good people there was not only a *prospect* but a *certainty* of peace—an enduring peace, that it would lift up our own desolated section and give to it new days of prosperity; restoring, too, the past relations of brotherhood between the two sections, and making us once more a happy and united people—united not merely in name but in heart, spirit and truth. I was induced to break a long self imposed silence, and address the people of Georgia, to induce a like feeling on their part. Well, imagine, if you can the surprise with which I have read the comments of Radical papers on that speech, perverting its meaning, distorting and construing my words of peace and hope into words of blood and revolution! I am made the advocate of strife and war, when from every pore of my heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace—lasting, eternal peace. Do me the favor to read a revised and correct copy of that speech which I send you, so that our friends, at least at the North may truthfully judge me."

Repudiating Radicalism—More Recruits for the Democracy.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, writing from Tionesta, Venango county, Pa., says: You very frequently publish the names of very prominent men who heretofore acted with the Radical party. In this place we have, first, Col. P. D. Thomas, a life-long Republican, who has recently come out fair and square for Seymour and Blair. Second, Col. J. F. Gaul, who commanded one of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps regiments during the rebellion. This gentleman has also renounced Radicalism and comes out in support of Democratic men and measures. He says he fought for a restoration not a division of the Union. Third, we have Lt. D. W. Clark, late Quartermaster 83d Penn. Vol's., and since the war an active member of the Republican party. He is now one of our most promising young Democrats, having divested himself of "the last drop of Radical blood." I could add a number to these, but would have to keep adding day by day, as the changes are numerous and scores are wheeling into line with those who are marching for free government, equal taxation and constitutional liberty.

[For the N. Y. Evening News.]

THE WICKEDEST DOG IN NEW YORK.

BY W. F.

We live in a singular age,
Yet you scarcely can wonder at that;
Sensation is surely the rage,
When we read of the "Wickedest Cat;"
Crime and revenge may exist
In the palace, or hut by the bog,
So I presume to add to the list
By a sketch of the Wickedest Dog.

In Mackerelville he was brought up,
By a boy of the clan McEvoys;
From his earliest days, when a pup,
He delighted in ructions and noise;
He rejoiced in the name of Black Jack,
Was the bully and terror all 'round,
Could fight half the day on his back,
And was sold fifty times at the Pound.

He was "in" with a student called Sam,
Laughed at the law and police,
Often sneaked off with a ham,
And "lay for" both chickens and geese;
He could eat any dog of his size,
Stand for an hour on his head;
He was trained by a tinker, and lies,
At some gentleman's door, as if dead.

He killed near a million of cats,
And made things, in general, "red hot,"
He'd play innocent "dorg" on the flats,
He hung out in a barrel in Mott.
He was coppered one day dead to right,
Was sent to the Pound for a year;
He strangled the keeper at night,
And then he walked off, on his ear.

On Jersey he then made a raid,
And whipped every dog in town;
The natives were each one afraid,
In their virtuous beds to lie down;
He was tackled one day by a dog,
A fighter they called "Mickey Free,"
He swallowed both him and his log—
T'was said he barked up the wrong tree.

The Jerseymen then laid a plot,
Drugg'd lightning administer'd to Jack;
He was posted, and couldn't be caught,
But laid out for dead on his back;
They carried him down to the dock,
"The wickedest dog," as they said;
The Jerseys stood round in a flock—
Bold Jack, he walked off on his head.

His escapes quite a volume would fill;
He hundreds in Jersey did slay,
Respectable dogs will grow ill,
When you speak of his name to this day,
The wickedest dog of his time,
He was killed by a butcher up town,
Search the records of every clime,
Did dog ever gain such renown!

MORAL.

The wickedest woman's around,
The wickedest man is played out,
Next November t'will surely be found,
The wickedest crowd, up the spout.

SONG OF THE TAXED.

BY SPENCER W. CONE.

Rock-a-by baby—your father's a slave
To the fanatic fool and the Radical knave,
And even the cradle you sleep in, poor dear!
May be sold to pay taxes in less than a year.
He works for you harder each day than before,
But each night brings him home to a lessening store;
For, of all that he earns, there's but little it leaves
After feeding pet negroes and Radical thieves.

He's taxed on the hat that he wears on his head;
The boots on his feet, and the sheets on his bed;

Every rag that he wears, every morsel he eats,
His tea and his coffee; his bread and his meats;
The pot they are cooked in, the cup that he fills,
Every implement used on the land that he tills,
Every tool that he works with; the lamp that he burns;
The thing that he works on; the wages he earns;
On the stove in the kitchen, the coal, too—still higher;
Ay! even the match that sets light to the fire;
On his pipe of tobacco, his whisky and beer;
On the medicine he buys for you, poor little dear.

To the taxes he pays we now see no end—
No, not even Death, crushed humanity's friend
They tax e'en his coffin, his shroud and his grave;
And his baby must starve and his widow must slave
To hide in the earth he has hopelessly tilled,
The heart-broken husband whom taxes have killed.

Rock-a-by baby, sleep on whilst you can,
Thank God! for the years ere you grow to a man;
For though your poor father to-day is a slave
To the fanatic fool and the Radical knave,
He'll vote for you, baby, that you may be spared
The curse and the ruin your parents have shared,
And pray that your life may be saved from his shame
And the birthright of freedom be more than a name.

Rock-a-by baby; sleep sound while you may,
And your father will work, and your mother will pray,
That the Radical sharks, with their taxes and lies,
May be swept as a cloud from America's skies,
And a new bow of promise be set in the air,
With the conquering banner of Seymour and Blair.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

"SWEET HIRAM, COME HOME."

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED TO "MY SON."

O, Hiram Ulysses, come back to your dad,
For the clock in the steeple strikes two;
Impeachment's gone up, and Ben Wade is stark mad,
And success its all over with you.
The Chicago Convention will help you no more.
The Methodist Conference won't pray;
There's the ugliest news from the Oregon shore,
And in short, there's the D—ickens to pay.
Come home, come home, O come,
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home.

John Brown has gone down to the *red sulphur springs*,
And Ned Stanton can't "stick" any more;
Old Thad, down below, is drinking hot slings,
While Sumner, the *unique*, feels very sore.
Ben Butler is putting a lock on his "spoons,"
The bondholders quake for their gold,
The bands have stopped playing those "loil" old tunes,
And I fear me, sweet Hiram, you're sold.
Come home, come home, O, come,
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home.

I've a horse in the circus for you and Colfax,
'Tis the horse that you rode in the South;
The monkeys stand ready to jump on your backs,
And there's whisky to pour in your mouth.
So, Hiram, sweet Hiram, don't feel very bad,
When you learn that my tidings are true;
You're better at home with cigars and your dad,
For the White House ain't waiting for you.
Come home, come home, O come,
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home.

—An employee of French's circus, named Jackson, was arrested in St. Louis, a few days ago for Butlerizing. On examining his carpet bag, over fifty spoons and numerous other articles of silver were found, which he had confiscated from the various hotels, on his route.

—The pedestrian and boating mania has broken out among the women at Mount Desert, Maine, and scull races and walking matches are common. A young lady from New York took the prize at a late amateur regatta, and another one did her twenty-three miles in time that would put Weston to the blush.

Napoleon's Correspondence—The Russian Campaign.

The twenty-fourth volume of Napoleon's Correspodence has just been issued. It contains the letters of the Moscow period, half of them addressed to General Berthier, Adjutant General of the Grand Army. There is not a single letter in this volume addressed to the Empress, though we find that M. de Montesquieu, who died the other day Duc de Fezensac, was ordered to carry a dispatch to her Majesty revealing the terrible result of the Russian campaign. Though it must have been a heavy business directing the march of more than 600,000 men through a strange country yet a few days before the battle of Smolensko, Meneval was directed to write to M. Barbier: "The Emperor desires to have some amusing books. If you have any good new novels, or old ones which he has not read, or agreeable memoirs you would do well to send them, as we have leisure moments difficult to employ." Before many months all his books were in the hands of the Cossacks, and he had to apologize to the King of Saxony for not being able to return certain works borrowed at Dresden. One of the first things which the Emperor did when he reached Leipsic on his return from Moscow was to send his Mameluke Roustam to buy some frivolous books wherewith to beguile the road to Paris.

Napoleon expresses his ideas on finance in a letter to Count Mollier, 10th of August, 1812. He writes:

"I have received the treasury balance for the first six months of the year, but have not had time to give it much attention. As for the 40,000,000 francs extraordinary they will be covered by 40,000,000 from the Roman States, or by 40,000,000 produced by the country. For, as the Treasury finds budgets for the army, the receipts of the army go to the Treasury. I have levied 2,000,000 roubles on Courland, &c., &c.
NAPOLEON."

After Smolensko, Napoleon writes to his brother and dear father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, praising the conduct of Prince Schwartzenberg, and asking for him the grade of field-marshal He also takes the opportunity to thank his Majesty for his kindness to the Empress in Bohemia: "She is now at St. Cloud, and every one finds her fat and well." He afterwards announces to his father-in-law the result of the battle of Borodino, and asks for reinforcements. By a piece of unpardonable negligence the famous regulations which Napoleon drew up at Moscow for the guidance of the Theatre Francais do not appear in this volume, but in revenge we find a decision and a letter concerning press legislation, both dated Moscow, which are important. Count Montalivet having proposed the suppression of a historical work, in which the reputaion of a member of the royal family of England was outraged, the Emporer decides that the censorship has taken la wrong direction in wishing to make itse f responsible for all printed matter. "My intention is that every thing be printed, absolutely everything, except obscene works, and works tending to disturb the tranquillity of the state. The censorship should pay no attention to anything else." And on the day following, the Emperor wrote a letter to the same effect to the Minister of the Interior,

After a short stay in Moscow came the retreat, and the first letter in which Napoleon betrayed his feelings was dated from the right bank of the Beresina, and addressed to his foreign Minister at Wilna. He wrote:

"I have received your letter of November 25, in which you make no mention of France, and give me no tiding of Spain. Yet I have been without news for fifteen days—no courier; in total obscurity. * * * The army is numerous [there remained about 50,000 men], but disbanded in a fearful manner. It would require fifteen days to reorganize; but how obtain fifteen days!—Cold and privation have disbanded this army. We shall march on Wilna; but shall we be able to hold that place? Yes, if we are unmolested for a week; but if attacked at once we shall not be able to resist. Provisions! provisions! provisions! without which there is no saying to what horrors the town will not be subjected by this undisciplined mass. In the present state of affairs I think my presence necessary in Paris. Let me have your advice. NAPOLEON."

On the 3d of December appeared the last bulletin, in which the state of La Grande Armee is faithfully given, it terminated thus:

"Our cavalry is so cut up that we have been obliged to unite such officers as had a horse left to form four squadrons of 150 men each. Generals serve as captains, colonels as sous officers. This sacred squadron commanded by General Grouche, never loses sight of the Emperor. His Majesty's health was never better."

Two days later Napoleon handed over the command of the army to Murat, and set out for Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of December. On his way back he told Kellerman that he had committed a great fault in exposing his poor soldiers to such a climate, but that he would soon have 800,000 men under arms. On the 23d of December he wrote to the Minister of Marine: "M. le Comte Decres, I desire that you will cause all the land forces now in garrison on board your ships to be disembarked in order to serve in the active army," and this order was afterwards extended to sailors.

Buried Alive—The New Patent Safety Coffin.

We have heretofore noticed the new coffin invented by Franz Vester, a resident of Newark, New Jersey, which is so arranged as to provide a way of escape to those who might be buried during suspended animation. An exhibition took place in Newark on Tuesday which is thus described: About 3 P. M., the grave-diggers, having excavated a hole six feet deep, a black coffin with silver trimmings was placed upon two supports over it. A circle was made with a rope, around which assembled an excited crowd of men, women, and children, while every tree-top and elevated position was occupied by spectators. When everything was prepared, Mr. Franz Vester came forward and took his position in the coffin, the lid of which was placed over him, at which time he was greeted with many an anxious and jocular "good-bye."

The coffin was lowered to the bottom of the grave. Meanwhile, the band played a dirge, and the crowd made comments and drank lager, which was handed around by the several waiters. The "chimney box" was then set down over the coffin, over which some wreaths of flowers had been strewn. The grave diggers set to work with a will, and in fifteen minutes Mr. Vester was effectually buried, with at least four feet of earth between him and daylight. The burial was to have taken place at 2 P. M., but did not come off until an hour later. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter, a gentleman stated that Mr. Vester was to remain down below for two hours; but that some of the spectators were anxious to return home, and consequently, if agreeable, Mr. Vester would appear at once, or remain the specified time. All present being satisfied a signal was given, and a minute after Mr. Vester, unaided, stepped out of his living grave, with no more perceptible exhaustion than would have caused by walking two or three blocks under the hot sun. His exit was received with great enthusiasm and applause, and hundreds rushed to embrace and congratulate Mr. Vester upon the success of this most novel invention.

[From the Georgia Clarion.]

Fiendish Outrages by the Negroes in North Carolina.

One of the most revolting outrages and a double murder occurred near Swain's Mill, North Carolina, on Tuesday last, which it was ever our lot to record, or which ever took place in any civilized land. A few miles from th e Columbus road, lived Mrs. Marks, a young and beautiful widow lady about thirty years of age; a hired woman, and two children, a little boy of five, and a little girl of eight, living with her. At about nine o'clock in the evening of the 21st instant, a loud rap at the door of the house startled the inmates, who had just retired for the night. The hired woman, who slept in an upper room, raised a window to ascertain the cause, and was accosted by a negro, who said that he had a letter for Mrs. Marks, which he had brought from the village, and that it was very important, and must be answered that night. Recognizing him as a man from the village whom she knew, she went down stairs and opened the door. As soon as the door was fairly unfastened, a gang of nine negroes, who had been concealed in the dark behind a clump of bushes, made a rush into the house. The woman fled through a rear door, and escaped into a piece of thick woods back of the house.

Mrs. Marks, hearing the noise, started to come from her room, but was met by two of the negroes, who seized her and attempted to drag her toward a bed standing in a corner of the room. Being a woman of great strength, she struggled fearfully, but the rest of the gang coming to the aid of the two, she was finally overpowered. They then threw her on the bed, tying her arms and feet to the bedpost with cords, and proceeded to violate her person in turn, until all nine of them had satiated their hellish passions. While this was going on, an attempt was made to violate the person of the little girl, who was held by two of the fiends in plain sight of the mother, while a third one accomplished the damnable deed, a knife having to be used for the purpose! The screams of the child were fearful, which so enraged the demons that they tore her tongue frem her mouth, and finally beat her brains out against the stone jam of the fire-place and threw the body into the back yard! Not content with this, they seized the boy, and after tying him with cords, proceeded to commit a nameless outrage upon his body.

The women who escaped from the house fled towards Stovers Station, but the night being dark lost her way, and did not arrive at Mr. Appleby's, the nearest neighbor of Mrs. Marks, until about two o'clock in the morning. She immediately gave the alarm, and Mr. Appleby called up his men, and after arming them, sent off to Robert Stowes and the other neighbors. As soon as possible they all took their horses and proceeded to Mrs. Marks, where they found the house on fire and discovered the terrible scene we have described, but the perpetrators of the deed had fled. When found, Mrs. Marks was wholly insensible, and it was with great difficulty that she was restored to consciousness. George, the little boy, was found dead on the floor, bound with cords as they had left him, and the dead body of Annie, the little girl, had been dragged from the yard into the back stoop, undoubtedly for the purpose of having all traces of their guilt obliterated by the fire which they had set.

It is supposed that the miscreants were alarmed at the approach of the horses of Mr. Appleby and his men, and fled into the adjoining woods, from which they scattered to their homes before morning. The whole country is aroused, and it will be difficult for all the perpetrators of such a diabolical deed to escape. The negro who pretended to have the letter was recognized by Mrs. Grally, the work-woman, as Bill Batson, the recent negro and Radical candidate for the Legislature from that district. He was not to be found the next day, and his wife said that he was going to Millberry to a negro meeting. He is probably secreted in the woods or in the huts of some of the gang, but it will be hard for him to escape, as the whole country is aroused. No negroes were found absent from home except Batson, and unless he is caught, it will be very difficult to ferret out the murderers, on account of the secret organizations known to exist among them.

Life and property are at the mercy of the blacks in nearly the whole South. They refuse to work, and being fed by the Freedmen's Bureau, are allowed to live in idleness to perpetrate their fiendish outrages. Mr. Stokes, whose plantation is on the Cumberland road, informs us that he finds it almost impossible to hire help at any price—all the negroes refusing to work, and being supported by the bureau. Just before the last election nearly two thousand rations were dealt out to the negroes in that district by the bureau agent, and Batson had nearly the whole control of the distribution. The excitement in relation to the murder is intense, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the citizens could be restrained from wreaking vengeance indiscriminately.

The Grecian Bender.

The young ladies here have all got an attack of the Grecian Bend more or less badly. When it first breaks out, the young lady attacked gets very languid; her shoulders are pushed forward, and she tilts up and down on her feet slightly. These are the first symptoms, and are quickly discerned by anxious friends, who assure the young lady that she has "got it," but the innocent and unsuspecting young creature stoutly denies it, and says that her high heeled boots are the cause of it all, and not a stiff whalebone running from the shoulders down to—the Lord knows where. We warn young ladies to beware of these benders, for the complaint is singularly contagious, and young ladies were attacked, who were thought least likely to have it. There is a genius at Congress Hall that the girls call the "black paper man," who cuts out figures in black of profile and miniature landscapes, such as are seen in the windows of Broadway, with an accuracy that shows the great power of observation and skill. He has recently produced in this black paper the figure of a young lady at the Congress, who has the Grecian bend very bad indeed, and which her friends all recognized as soon as they saw it. It is the most exquisitely truthful and yet humorous thing that we have seen here. Whether the young lady thought the artist a horrid wretch, or not, we do not know, but that he sold a large number of them at seventy-five cents apiece. There is another young lady, with very high shoulders, and round at that, who has this bend terribly. Why it is enough to make one shudder to look at her. A young lady is staying across the way at the Union, who has a waist that is little better than nothing at all. She is tall, very thin, and the waist is extremly painful. If young girls think the gentlemen admire such waists, they are immensely mistaken. A man likes to have something to embrace about the waist, rather more than the wind-pipe of a woman.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

—The wife of a London cabinet maker found a burglar in her front parlor when she came down in the morning. She closed with him and held him fast, he striking her and she screaming, until her husband came. Then all three grappled, and in the struggle fell out of the window on the pavement, where the burglar was finally captured.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AT HOME.

A Washington Editor Has an Interview With Him.

[Correspondence of the Washington Express.]

Utica, August 20.

I reached this place early this morning and put up at the Butterfield House. The Butterfield is the headquarters of Governor Seymour, who is now the object of attraction to our people, in view of the fact that he is to be the next President of the United States.

Accepting the invitation of Governor Seymour's private Secretary, Mr. Knox, I visited the Governor at his country seat, about five miles from the city. "Deerfields" is the name by which the farm is known. It is most beautifully situated, commanding a magnificient view of the surrounding country, as well as of the city of Utica. Perhaps this is one of the best agricultural regions in the State, and this probably one of the finest of fine farms about here. The Governor gives to his farm much of his time and attention, and often goes to work with his men, coat off, with as much energy and perhaps as much skill as the best of them. A man of his position, however, cannot live for himself. Naturally, his advice is sought by his neighbors, and he must give much of his time to matters not particularly his own. For instance among other things that occupy his attention, he is the President of a cheese company. Probably some of the celebrated cheese made in this section of the State that we find upon our tables has been inspected and tasted by the next President of the United States, now the President of the Utica Cheese Company.

Deerfields has belonged to the family of Mrs. Seymour for more than two hundred years. I saw there the original grant of the tract from the Duke of York, together with other patents written in the Dutch language, signed by Peter Stuyvesant, the earliest Dutch Governor of New York. Many of the descendants of the early Dutch settlers of New York are to be found in this county. There are many descendants, too, of the original Welsh families residing there. Two of the neighbors came in while I was there to tender to Mrs. Seymour a piece of music in the Welsh language—solid, substantial, intelligent looking men, and who evidently entertain for the Governor the profoundest regard.

Governor Seymour on my arrival was out on the farm. While waiting I had a little time to look around. The first object that attracted my attention was the head, hoofs antlers of a mammoth moose over the hall door, which the Governor, himself had shot some years ago. It is a magnificent specimen, and must have required the skill of an experienced marksman to bring down the noble animal. Governor Seymour prides himself, I am told, on his proficiency as a sportsman. The next object was an old sword that had been in the family for many years, presented by a distinguished French officer, whose name I cannot now recollect, about the time of the Canadian-French war. The old house itself—commodious, substantial, unostentatious—was an object of particular interest to me. I like the antique. I feel, somehow, as if the past was gazing at me, and experience a veneration in its presence that age should always inspire.

The Governor soon appeared, and after a cordial welcome, gave me all the remaining hours. We talked of everything—of the present condition of the country and his anticipations and anxieties concerning its future. He repeated that he had not desired the distinction conferred upon him, and earnestly preferred, if he could have controlled events, to remain at home in the quiet enjoyment of the happiness that surrounded him. I cannot feel at liberty now to mention many things that I may refer to hereafter. He spoke of President Johnson in the warmest terms of respect, and said his four years' battle for the Constitution would immortalize his administration in history. He regarded him as a strong man, possessing the ability, boldness and energy to make his enemies yet feel the weight of his influence in the councils of the nation. He referred to the high estimation in which he held Mr. Chief Justice Cha e and to the proceedings in the delegation of his State on the very morning of his nomination, during which he advocated and carried the motion that the delegation should cast the vote of New York for the Chief Justice whenever it should be found that Mr. Hendricks, for whom its vote had been cast nearly all through the ballotings, could not be nominated. He spoke also of the great influence the Chief Justice might wield hereafter in placing the government on a firmer basis He particularly referred to General Hancock as an able and gallant officer of enlarged views of government, as illu trated in his conduct at New Orleans; and eulogized the generous and patriotic conduct of the other gentlemen whose names were before the Convention—Pendleton, Hendricks, Doolittle, Packer, English, Parker, Ewing &c., in the great political battle now going on.

The letters from all quarters received by him speak confidently of success, but the question is in the hands of the people, and he will be content with their decision. If called to the Presidential chair he will devote himself to the interests of the country, and his ambition will be to restore harmony and prosperity to all sections by adhering strictly to the landmarks of the Constitution. His health never was better. His enemies need not, therefore, concern themselves about his successor. At all events he will "never say die" during the next four years.

I found Mrs. Seymour to be a dignified and intelligent lady, an agreeable conversationalist, and by her accomplishments, prominently qualified to adorn high station. Senator Conkling, who is a brother-in-law of Governor Seymour, resides in Utica.

Two Young Ladies Killed by Lightning.

A severe storm passed over New Egypt, New Jersey, on Monday last. The rain poured in torrents, and was accompanied by sharp flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. At the house of Judge Jobes, Ocean county, located about a mile and a half from that place, a distressing accident occurred.

Annie B., aged 16 years, and Hannah M., aged 12 years, daughters of Mr. Jobes, were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. They were on the piazza. One was standing on the floor, the other was on the seat with one arm around the neck of her sister and a hand on her shoulder. The lightning struck a large buttonwood tree in front of the piazza, glanced off and killed both sisters. The bolt must have passed between them, as the hair of both on the side which they had to each other was singed, and there was also a mark along the side of the face, one shoe of each was torn where the fluid evidently passed out. A piece of the seat where one of the girls had her foot was taken out as clean as if it had been done by a chisel. A post, against which one was leaning, was splintered. A brother of the young ladies was lying upon a sofa in the parlor at the time. The lightning struck a mirror hanging over his head, cracked it in two pieces, blackened the frame, and then descended to the sofa, passing out of one leg, breaking it in three places, knocking the castor off. The young man was thrown upon the floor, and had his left arm and both legs scorched. A young lady who was sitting within three feet of the deceased was slightly stunned, and two children, who were playing on the ground, were thrown flat on their faces, but fortunately were not severely injured.

VARIETIES.

—Pattie and her husband drive about in a chocolate-colored carriage, lined with cloth and silk of the same color, with servants in a dark green livery trimmed with silver.

—In Paris and the suburbs there are 12,543 cafes, drinking saloons, &c., containing about 30,000 billiard tables. Each table averages $2 per day, making a daily total of $60,000, or annually $21,900,000 in gold.

—The negroes in the outskirts of Savannah, Ga., have armed themselves and are drilling nightly. They stop farmers on the roads leading to the city, and country folks are compelled to go in parties of ten or twelve when they come to market.

—A Buffalo lunatic, named Howe, starts for Albany Monday morning, on the Erie canal, in a common washtub, without oars, rudder or sail. He thinks that he can make the journey in eighteen working days, and if he does, will receive five hundred dollars.

—The Emperor of Russia has ordered that in September of 1869 there shall be held at Moscow a general exhibition of Russian horses of from four to eight years old. Upwards of sixty thousand francs and a number of medals are to be allotted as prizes.

—The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Worcester, Mass., is designed to be one the most imposing places of worship in the city. It will be built of grey stone and of the following dimensions: One hundred and eighty-nine feet long, ninety wide, one hundred and eleven feet from the ground to the ridge pole, and will have a spire two hundred feet high, also of solid stone.

—On the occasion of the rejoicings in Paris, on the 15th ult., and Englishman was desirious to hire an apartment commanding a full view of the fireworks. After a great deal of trouble he found one in the evening, and throwing himself into the arm chair opened the window and told his servant to retire, being tired he fell asleep and awoke at midnight, to find it raining and dark. His two hours' slumber cost him ninety dollars.

—Three English tourists named Freshfield Moore and Tucker, recently ascended the Kasbeck mountain in the Caucasian Alps. The mountain rises to a height of 16,500 feet, considerably above the level of the highest of the Swiss range. The party bivouacked on the night of the 12th of July at a spot 11,200 feet above the sea level, started the next morning at three, and attained the greatest summit at mid-day. They returnd in safety by the Northen slope the day after. This is the first time that the ascent was ever attempted.

—The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat* says: The different Democratic colored clubs of our parish are daily receiving new recruits from the ranks of the Radical party. More and more, every day, every hour, are the freedmen opening their eyes to deceit, the frauds and the money-grasping traits of the carpet-baggers, and easily become convinced that the white people of the Rapides are their only friends and from them alone can they expect patronage and support.

—A German savant has discovered that this globe we live on is gradually shrinking by the process of cooling, which has been going on since its creation. In the lapse of time the contraction will draw all the continents below the water level except a very few high points, which will be the residences of such few human beings as may be able to get on them. These will be modified and transformed to suit the changed condition of things. But for the satisfaction of the present generation, it is stated that these changes cannot be effected in less than five hundred millions of centuries.

—An old man, whose sight was defective and had to use glasses, was reading a newspaper on the train between Wheeling, Va., and Washington a few days ago. When the cars reached the first tunnel the quick disappearance of the light caused him to look up. —Taking of his spectacles, and wiping them he replaced them and again tried to read. Perceiving that all was still dark he dropped both paper and spectacles, exclaiming, in a loud voice, "My God, I'm blind, I'm blind!" This aroused the passengers, and it was a long time before he could be convinced what was the matter. On coming again to the light he thanked God fervently for his sight.

—In Philadelphia, during the month of August, ground was broken for the erection of four hundred and eighty-two dwellings, six of which are to be four stories high, two hundred and seventy-five three stories, and two hundred and one two stories. Altogether the new structures number five hundred and forty-three, among which are a church, school house, two breweries, and several stores and warehouses. With additions and alterations, the permits numbered six hundred and eighty-four. The total number issued for the erection of dwellings from the first of January to the close of August was 3,011.

—The income of the Prince of Wales, which amounts to $500,000 per annum, is too small for his expenses and he proposes to ask for an increase from Parliament. The people of England, however, both Liberal and Conservative, seem to think that the public treasury is sufficiently burdened already. The Queen receives $1,925,000 a year and the Prince of Wales $500,000, the Duke of Edinburgh $75,000, the Crown Princess of Prussia $40,000, Princess Louisa of Hesse, $30,000, Prince Chrisiain $30,000, Duchess of Cambridge $30,000, the Duke $60,000, (besides $17,300 as Commander-in chief.) Besides all these, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, (Duchess of Cambridge eldest daughter) receives $15,000 a year, the Princess of Teck $25,000. Then there are the younger children of the Queen to be provided for, and the Prince of Wales' children. Taking this amount of near three millions of dollars in gold, the English people with their heavy debt and heavy taxation do not look with favor upon any additional burden.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie—A Lioness Attacks Its Tamer.

A terrible accident ocurred at the exhibition of Ames' Menagerie, at Madison, Indiania, on Wednesday evening, in which Herr Lengel, the famous lion tamer, was seriously wounded, and narrowly escaped instant death. He had nearly completed his usual performance in the lion's cage, and was in the act of firing off his pistol as the *finale*, when one of the lionesses sprang furiously at him, and tore the flesh in shreds from his arms and legs. The unfortunate man's bones snapped, under the violence, and all the spectators were stricken with fear, expecting to see him killed outright. The employees of the menagerie, however, quickly realized the peril of the situation, and made a furious attack on the lioness with spears and lances. They succeded, with some difficulty, in beating her off, and in rescuing their comrade, who was immediately placed under treatement, and his wounds dressed. The crowd of spectators were thrown into great confusion during the affair, and many, fearing for their lives, fled from the scene, but fortunately none were injured.

VARIETIES.

—Montreal is to have a diamond ball in a few weeks. One lady promises to wear $500,000 worth.

—Hon. Horatio Seymour is to deliver the annual address at the Fair of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society of New York, on the 24th inst.

—Gen. E. D. Keys, one of the best generals in the Union army, is stumping California for Seymour and Blair. In 1864 he supported the election of Lincoln.

—Carl Schurz, after stumping Indiana in German, declares that the Dutch are no more intelligent than the negroes, because they mean to vote for Seymour and Blair.

—A man in Milwaukee, who had attempted to dispossess a colony of martins that had built their nests under his roof, was attacked and fairly driven off the field by the birds.

—Foreigners who have visited the newly discovered gold and silver mines in China, report favorably on the case with which they could be worked if the Chinese authorities would but sanction the undertaking.

—It has been ascertained that the total tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of the United States is 3,109,267 tons. The number of steamers, 2,942, and of sailing vessels 15,042, all of which have been officially furnished with registered numbers.

—An action has been commenced in the U. S. District court at St. Louis, against the owners of the steamer Great Republic for the recovery of $2,818 by a Memphis firm who allege they furnished supplies to the boat.

—A funeral sermon in Albany was interrupted by the driver of a hearse, who put his head inside the church door and shouted, "You had better hurry up things there—we don't want to wait out here all day."

—The owner of the trotter, Ben. Butler, was asked the other day why he had bestowed the bottled hero's name upon his horse? "Well," he replied, "I called him Ben. Butler because I thought wherever he was entered he would be certain to carry off the plate."

—The N. Y. *World* says that Gov. Smith, of Alabama, will soon issue directions for a regular Presidential election pursuant to the provisions of the *ante-bellum* code, and the voters will have a fair show, and will carry the State for Seymour.

—A bridge on the Boston and Albany Rail road, at Russel, Mass., broke down on Wednesday while a freight train was crossing. Thirteen cars, loaded with kerosene, fell through, and the kerosene immediately exploded. The train was entirely burned, and one man was killed.

—A baby elephant, which was at Gallatin, Tenn., the other day, followed its keeper into a saloon, filled his trunk with all the ice in the establishment, afterwards emptied the sugar bowl on the counter of its contents and finally finished his meal by devouring a bushel of peaches behind the counter.

—Joshua Belden, who recently killed his wife near North Canaan, Conn., by splitting her skull with an axe, has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Middletown. This was his second wife. Mr. Belden was in comfortable circumstances, styled a good neighbor, and was a member of the Methodist Church in good standing at Falls Village.

—A young African was arraingned before a St. Joseph Justice of the Peace on the 31st ult., charged with shooting and killing a cow belonging to a widow lady. In default of bail in $300 he was committed. He said he had been told to kill the cow and assured that he would not be harmed for the deed as the animal "belonged to an Irishman."

—Successful experiments have been made recently at Koengsberg, Prussia, with a new firearm having thirty-seven barrels. From 222 to 333 shots can be fired per minute and the balls carry 1,500 paces. One man can manage it, firing from a rest, and the recoil is counteracted by a powerful spring. Seven per cent of the shots struck the target at 800 paces.

—A lady named White, living two miles from Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., one day last week, gave birth to four male children, weighing in the aggregate twenty-three pounds, and well formed and healthy. She has been married about three years, has a child now fifteen months old, and weighed two hundred and nine pounds two weeks ago.

—An attempt was made, a few days ago, by several prisoners in the New Albany jail, including the two Renos, to saw themselves out of confinement, but the Sheriff discovered their scheme in time, and frustrated them. Saws and knives had been furnished the prisoners by their friends from outside. The mother of the Reno brothers died last week of a broken heart.

—A Belgian paper, the *Opinion*, of Antwerp, gives currency to a piece of news which it says will be read with great pleasure by fathers of families. A certain Mr. S.—is actively engaged in maturing a project for creating a new class of tax-payers. It is proposed that every batchelor who has reached the age of thirty-five shall be subject to a tax, the amount of which is to be fixed according to his position in life.

—President Johnson has ordered a patent chronometor watch in heavy gold case to be presented to Captain R. G. Ragusin of the Austrian navy, for his humanity in rescuing the officers and crew of the American ship Java, which was lost at sea some months ago. This watch is similar to one presented to the Tycoon of Japan, and is a fine pieee of workmanship. The case of fine gold, is handsomely engraved, bearing the words: "The President of the United States to Captain A. G. Ragusin for his humanity in rescuing the crew of the American ship Java, July, 1868.

—A citizen of Berlin lately, during the great heat, experimented, on the hatching of hens' eggs in sand. On the 22d July he placed six in a cigar box filled with that material, and exposed the case to the sun on that and the following days. The first chick broke the shell on the 9th of August, the second on the 10th, the third and fourth on the 11th, and the other two on the following day. They are all going on well, being fed on boiled eggs cut up small with millet. The average period of hatching chickens is twenty-one days; in the presentcase the first was produced in nineteen.

—Remi Gilmore, a farmer and his wife, were murdered at their home in Queen Anne county, Md., on Friday morning last. Mr. Gilmore was found lying on the floor with his head cut and mashed with an axe, and dead, his wife dreadfully cut also with an axe but alive at the time, though insensible. The house had been ransacked, and a small trunk containing money taken. Suspicion points to a negro man as the perpetrator of the crime.

—On the 25th ult., as Mr. James Ingram, a quiet and inoffensive citizen was driving his team along the street in Bethany, Harrison county, he was accosted by William Bolin, and inquired if he was for Grant and Colfax. Without stopping, Mr. I. replied he was not, Bolin then drew a revolver and fired three shots at Ingram, forutnately missing him. Boling was shortly after arrested. In a little while th country will doubtless hear of this as "a Ku-Kluk murder."—*St. Louis Republican.*

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOVER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT,
ANDREW BURTT
(Independent Citizens' Candidate.)
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT,
LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—ALEX. W. FOSTER.

ASSEMBLY—JOHN ROGERS, CHAS. P. WHISTON, JOSEPH D. LYNCH, E. A. FRETHY, B. A. McGINTY, W. W. ALEXANDER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DAVID D. BRUCE.
ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY—JOHN COYLE.
COUNTY COMPTROLLER—C. W. EYSTER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JAS. M'CLEARY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—SIGISMUND LOWE
DIRECTOR OF POOR—BARNES FORD.

APPOINTMENTS BY STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
901 & 903 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1868.

HON. S. S. COX, of New York, will speak

Sept. 16, evening, at Allentown.
" 17, " Philadelphia.
" 18, " Harrisburg.
" 19, " Altoona.
" 21, " Lancaster.
" 22, " Chester, Delaware county.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will speak

Sept. 25, day, at Erie.
" 26, " Warren.
" 28, " Williamsport.
" 29, " Lewistown.
" 30, evening, Pottsville.

WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

WHAT RECONSTRUCTON IS DOING

The mischievous nature of the reconstruction policy of Congress is exhibited in evils it is working in the States where it has been established To disfranchise intelligence and put ignorance in the seat of power, is at once an attempt to organize anarchy, and to place irrepressible principles of disorder and revolution in the foundations of government.

The condition of things in Tennessee is a necessary result of the vicious policy of reconstruction. Disorder, confusion, terrorism, violence and all the horrors and oppressions of anarchy, seem to prevail throughout that unhappy State. And what better was to be expected from the unnatural attempt to subjugate a high-spirited people, strip them of their right of self-government, and cast them down to be trampled under the feet of heathen Africans?

And this in a Christian country, and of an enlightened age! The Mahometans were never guilty of an enormity so monstrous and revolting. But the day of reckoning must come—the perpetrators of this great wrong cannot escape the avenging punishment that, under a universal and inexorable law, ever visits crimes like theirs.

The miscreant BROWNLOW, the brutal tool and chief minister of these cruel and shocking proceedings, whose life has been a series of rufflanism, scoffing, mockery and all atrocities abhorred by the just, the moral, and the upright, is to take a seat in the Senate of the United States! When a horse was elected to the Consulship, it was taken as certain evidence that Rome no longer prized free institutions, and was in a state of rapid decline and degeneracy. What shall we say of the auguries in Republican America, when we see a less decent and respectable brute, elected by negroes to the Senate?

JOHN HICKMAN, the fearless Democrat who lead in the great revolt of 1858 against the slave power, and contributed so effectively to all its subsequent defeats, has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax in Chester county.—*Forney's Press.*

The *Press* might have added that the above is the same JOHN HICKMAN, a member of legislature who wanted the word "white" striken from the constitution of Pennsylvania and on the floor of the House in March last remarked that:

"I may possibly see the day that I may walk side by side with a colored woman. I have seen a great many colored women that I would rather walk with than a great many white men. I know a great many negroes who I think are better entitled to vote this moment than a great many white men who do vote, and have long exercised the franchise."

And at the same time he said,

"An intelligent negro is better than an Irish Catholic and is better entitled to a vote."

HON. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN and General STOUGHTON, Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress, in the Berrien county (Michigan) District, held a joint discussion at Coldwater, in that State, last Tuesday, and according to accounts, were to debate the issues all through the District. This is a good idea, although General STOUGHTON must be a Radical of exceptional courage. Where is the hero of Chicamauga?

LET US HAVE PEACE.

This motto every where emblazened on radical banners is eminently suggestive. Vote for GRANT and have peace, vote for SEYMOUR and have war, is another, which may be accepted as the interpretation of the first. They might also with great propriety add "Rule or Ruin" as a fitting companion to the other two.

The indirect threat conveyed in the motto at the head of this article is for intimidation: Vote for GRANT or prepare for bloodshed, for as sure as the Lord liveth, we will not surrender our power under the decision of the ballot box.

This purpose *crops out* all through radical action and expression: and by thus showing it, they hope to overawe the timid. They reason with themselves, that the people have already manifested so much apathy with regard to their rights, they will vote for GRANT rather than incur disturbance.

That mischief is intended should GRANT be defeated there is not the shadow of a doubt; not only do their mottos indicate it, but any other course would be inconsistent with their past history. A party which boldly and openly sets the constitution at defiance whenever it would thwart their purpose and unhesitatingly usurps the powers of two co ordinate departments of the government—sets aside the Supreme Court, defies the President, and without any cause whatever, attempts to depose him, for the wicked purpose of putting a tool of their own in his place and securing the spoils of his office—such a party need not be expected to pause at civil war rather than resign their power.

Besides their mottos, and their past conduct, there is a feature in the utterances of their orators and writers indicative of the same evil purpose, a persistent effort to pick a quarrel and lay the blame on the other side. An excuse is wanted and is studiously being prepared for the emergency should it arise. The false pretenses of threatened disturbances in the South are of this character. Threats of southern leaders. War threats from General BLAIR; the rebellion to be renewed; rebels to be crushed and rebel Democracy to be subdued and the like; when they well know that not one single indication of disturbance or threats of disturbances or resistance to the government, has transpired either North or South. But all this is to give color to what is supposed a possible contingency, viz., a resort to arms to maintain their power.

It is expected in this way to keep alive sectional and partizan hatred, and excite their narrow minded and bigoted followers to sustain them in a *coup d, etat* if their candidate is defeated. Such course if necessary to be taken will as usual be all for the glory of God and the good of the country.

In case of SEYMOUR'S election therefore it will be entirely consistent, and to be expected, that on some pretext or other his election be declared null and void, or a sufficient number of his electors declared ineligible, and in case of any marked indication of dissatisfaction or disturbance by the people under this tyrany, GRANT will be ordered to "put down the rebellion," and "let us have peace." Peace under the heel of military power, North as well as South, and with GRANT as dictator, if rejected as President.

May God avert the calamity, but to any observant, thinking mind, the signs of the times are ominous.

THE letter of Rosecrans is a shameful one We have no words to waste upon the rebel reply. While this is decorous in its re-assertion of the lost cause, and not more specious than we should expect, that, to which they affect a reply, is in every respect the most discreditable document which ever emanated from any public man, under pretence of devotion to the higher interests of the Union. Rosecrans was a failure as a soldier, and we now know why; as a politician he will be remembered, as soon as the first feeling of public disgust subsides, as the laughing stock of this generation. His statesmanship, whether displayed in his political speculations, or in his novel doctrine of finance, sinks to the lowest grade of absurdity. He has only been successful in establishing his absolute incompetency for any civil trust, and in furnishing the intelligent and loyal people with a fresh supply of effective ammunition, against those whose friend he seems always to have been, and whose alliance he now openly courts. Beyond that this correspondence presents, as we anticipated, "the most impudent and absurd document of the campaign."—*Gazette.*

The above is a fair example of the bitterness with which every soft word and every attempt at conciliation is hurled back upon their authors by the malignant Radicals. To nurse their wrath and exasperate their hatred seems to be their unchristian effort. If such feelings and such counsels rule, will the Union of States ever be restored? For what was the war undertaken and fought through? If the Radicals are determined never to be reconciled to the Southern people, never to permit a restoration of the Union, let them say so at once. Their acts and their sayings point in this direction; or at any rate, that they will fraternize with no Southern State unless it is ruled by negroes.

—J. Grant and F. Stubbs, colored members of the South Carolina Legislature, who were elected as Radicals, have announced their intention to vote for Seymour and Blair, and call upon the negroes throughout the State to do the same. They will stump their respective districts in the Democratic interest.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

A large amount of stuffand sickly sentimentality has been expended on ALLEN, which is taken off by the *World*:

Thus far be it from us to intimate that even an Allen is past praying for, or that there is not more joy in heaven over one Allen that repentheth than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance. Our point is that there is not the slightest ground for a belief that Allen is any less wicked now than he was when he earned from his present patrons the title that gave him notoriety.

If this man Allen had really come to the conclusion that he had been leading the life of a human hog, what course is it likely that he would have pursued? We will not go so far as to lay down, as Mr. Carlyle, in a famous pamphlet, did in the case of Ignatius Loyola, that he ought to have "consented to be damned;" we will only and safely say that he would have considered his degredation too deep to be atoned for toward his fellow men. He would have given up his filthy gains, and fled the face of men who knew him, to pass his new life in the effort to win a new character. Of all thing he would have shunned publicity, and newspaper notice would have made him writhe. He would have been conscious that the only decent thing for him to do, short of suicide, was to exile himself from the society which he had defiled, and to obliterate his malodorous reputation from the memories of men. This is what a penitent man would have done.

What a hardened scoundrel, on the other hand, would have done, is precisely what this man did. When he found that his business was spoiled by the irruption of unfamiliar visitors, and that the wages of sin were running low, he would have mounted the foaming hobby of "reform" which was standing saddled at his door. If it were now denied to him directly to gratify his greed, at least it was open to him to let his vanity be tickled, and his prurient old cuticle metaphorically scratched by the eager fingers of Mrs. Jellyby. He could have canted about himself, and allowed himself to be canted about, and rhetorically brandished as a brand from the burning, and his irreclaimable, or at least unreclaimed, women to be canted about as "Magdalens." He could have opened his place for prurient prayer-meetings, and have inveigled silly men and silly women to believe in him, to pat him and pet him and encourage him. He could have swept and garnished himself, and then have taken into his scurvy character seven other devils. And the last state of that man would have been worse than the first.

The moral of this man's story, and of the story of the pious people swindled by him, is the same as that drawn for Boswell by Johnson, in the words: "My dear sir, endeavor to clear your mind of cant."

WHAT is the reason that working-men do not get along as well now as they used to before the Radicals got possession of the government? *Taxation!* Last year no less than $31,929,522, in gold was levied on sugar and molasses alone. On tea a duty of 25 cents per pound, in gold, is levied. From this source alone the sum of $8,392,425 is derived. From coffee $7,982,248; so that on these three articles, tea, sugar, and coffee, the enormous sum of $48,204,195, in gold is obtained. And the same proportion holds on all the necessaries of life. Here is the explanation. The revenues are raised on articles of consumption, and are paid by the industrial classes because they are much more numerous than the wealthy, and because the wealthy by raising rents and raising all prices get back their taxes into their own pockets.

THE Rads. think that treason should be made odious. They are right—so it should, but how? There is but one way of making treason odious. It is not by so punishing the traitor that his punishment will insure him sympathy and crown him with the wreath of a martyr. The way to make treason to a government odious is, for that government to show itself so grand, so magnanimous, so beneficent, so paternal, so forgiving that it would secure the universal love and respect of all men, and make the idea of ever raising an arm against it, abhorrent to common sense and odious forever among men.

[For the Post.]

How They Do Lie.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT KITTANNING.—A Republican mass meeting will be held at Kittanning to-day, at one o'clock. General J. B. Sweitzer, late of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and other able men will address the meeting. Considerable interest is felt in this, General Sweitzer's first speech of the campaign, when he will give his reasons for supporting Grant and Colfax. *Dispatch, of 8th.*

Mr. Sweitzer was at his home all of yesterday, and not at Kittanning "giving his reasons," as stated by the veracious or rather "impartial" *Dispatch.* This report is about equal in point of truth to the *reported* Republican majority in Vermont. Some of these creatures are anxious to have Mr. Sweitzer *openly* stultify himself as they themselves have done. Only hope they will be accommodated. ANTI-MUSCOVY.

General Lee.

The *World* says now that the war is so long over and the country yearns for peace, we cannot see the advantage or the decency of these constant invectives against General Lee. To assail a man whom the Southern people esteem has no tendency to soothe old irritations. If the favorite phrase of the Republicans, "Let us have peace," be anything more than an empty cry, why do they tear open old sores, and sharpen the sting of old animosities? Attempts to blacken the character of General Lee and hold him up to public odium tend to revive the embittered state of feeling of which the late war was the consequence. General Lee is regarded in the South with an affectionate veneration, like that felt for the late President Lincoln by so many people in the North. If the most influential portion of the Southern press should assail the character of Mr. Lincoln as the *Tribune* habitually assails that of General Lee, such studied affronts to Northern feeling, would keep the North in a state of chronic irritation against the South. A similar course by Northern journals in a serious obstacle to the revival of good-will in the South. Yet such accusations are the political capital of a party which thrives upon hatred, a party which while pretending to desire peace does all in its power to rekindle the passions and asperity which led the Southern people to regard the Union as intolerable.

THE MUM CANDIDATE.

We occasionally get to hear of Major General NEGLEY, the hero of a thousand fights, and the forlorn hope of Chickamauga. He confines his persuasive efforts to the rural districts, and when our reporter saw him last among the coal miners, he had the Grecian bend, induced by hand shaking, and the prodigious amount of bowing he was obliged to undergo, the fear is beginning to grow that he will never get straight. Maybe he thinks politeness will be accepted in lieu of principles, but the times are too serious for this. When we want to learn that, we can take lessons from Prof. COWPER, but when a man aspires to the National Legislature to make laws, the people want to know what public measures he favors, or whether he has brains enough to give an intelligent opinion upon any question of a public character. It is disgraceful in a party to have a mum candidate, and disgraceful in a candidate to be unable or unwilling to give an opinion, when invited to do so. If the General can find time, we beg his attention to the following interesting items from Prof. BURTT:

The following note was handed to General Negley by Mr. George Baber, a few days after its date, and the General, as I understood, promised to furnish a respectful reply in writing. As he has not done so, I deem it proper to publish the note of invitation, with the assurance that it is still my desire to meet the General in debate and discuss with him the great national issues upon which we differ.

I am quite willing that *my* political friends shall hear what the General has to say; and I trust that he will be equally willing to permit *his* friends to hear my side of the questions.

Mr. George Baber is still empowered to act for me in making the necessary arrangements. Trusting that the General has that faith in the justice of his cause which will induce him to defend it in public debate, with his opponent in the political contest, I respectfully await his decision.

A. BURTT.

BIRMINGHAM, July 20, 1868.

To General James S. Negley:

DEAR SIR: Having been nominated as the Workingmen's candidate for Congress, in opposition to you, and desiring to present to the people fully and fairly the issues involved in the contest between us, I respectfully request that you will participate with me in a series of public debates on those issues, at meetings to be held at the most populous and eligible points in this Congressional District. I take the liberty of suggesting that the times, places and other arrangements for the discussions be agreed upon by a committee of our mutual friends, and published for the information of the people. This note will be handed to you by Mr. Geo. Baber, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises.

Hoping to receive from you an early and favorable response, I remain, very respectfully,

Yours truly, ANDREW BURTT.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

This is a good sentiment, and one that the majority in the United States will support. But people differ very much respecting the way to attain it; and the mode of reaching peace is the very thing to be decided at the coming Presidential election. At the close of the war, our leading army generals plainly pointed out the way to peace, and President JOHNSON adopted it, and was carrying it out in good faith, when he was suddenly interrupted by the counter blast and war cry of STEVENS, SUMNER, WADE and the rest, that the Radical party was not yet ready for peace; and now the head of the army, burying his former liberal opinions and enlarged views in regard to the proper method of dealing with the South, has also buried himself and his principles beneath the Congressional Radical party.

There are two ways urged by the two different political parties, both of which as claimed by the respective parties, lead to peace. The Radicals contend that the only way to reach peace is by holding the intelligent people of the South in subjection, for an indefinite period, and by using the ignorant negroes as voting machines, guided by their emissaries for that purpose; and by perpetuating an immense national debt, alleged, falsely, to be a national blessing, in order that the monied interest may continue to control and use the funds extracted from the pockets of all the people.

On the other hand, the Democrats claim that the true way to peace is, through the exercise of good will and kindly forbearance towards our white brethren of the South, and by leaving their governments in their hands and not in the hands of the ignorant negroes; and by reducing our national indebtedness through an economical administration of the government, and the cutting off of all taxes not needed for actual expenses, proper to be incurred; by restoring the supremacy of the constitution and by placing the civil above the military rule, every where. Choose ye.

ALL that the world ever heard in disparagement of the Union soldier, originated with such sheets as the *Age* and *Post*. These journals urged Democratic Congressmen to vote against supplies for the men in the Union armies.—*State Guard.*

When, where, how—just one little word. —*Pittsburgh Post.*

By applauding and upholding Dan. Voorhees and Vallandigham, both of whom boast they never voted a dollar to pay, or subsist, or clothe a Union soldier.—*State Guard.*

When or where did DAN VOORHEES or VALLANDIGHAM vote, or boast they voted as charged? Assertions are cheap.

HON. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

This distinguished gentleman in a recent speech in Maine, explains the course of Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the riots in New York from personal observation. He says:

What is there against him? He has filled the various offices of the State of New York with dignity and honor, and benefit to the people. He has been educated as a scholar, and received the training of a statesman. In that most terrible hour when Pennsylvania was threatened by a rebel army, Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, was the man who came to its relief, and sent regiment after regiment and squadron after squadron of the militia of the State of New York to the assistance of the endangered Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Then he was thanked by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and even by Secretary Stanton, a copy of whose letter I hold in my hond. I will read it for you.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

Edwin M. Stanton, in 1863, writes to Governor Seymour, thanking him for his patriotism, wishing to be esteemed his friend, and now the party of Edwin M. Stanton dare to say that Horatio Seymour was not then a loyal man. Again, what did Horatio Seymour do? These troops having been sent to the front in Pennsylvania, and New York City having been deprived of its protection, the city and all it possessed being left in charge of its own citizens, a draft was commenced, and pressed on most recklessly and in the manner most likely to excite the people. A riot broke out, which, for some time, threatened the existence of the city. It was a dangerous moment, and Governor Seymour at once hurried to the scene. I saw him in that crisis, about the only man whose heart was firm and whose head was cool. There was no help from any side. The Republican Mayor of New York, utterly paralyzed, was unable to offer any suggestion, but only this, that Horatio Seymour should go into that surging mass of rioters, and endeavor by a few well spoken words to quiet their fears and save the property of the city. He did so. He went among them. He, alone of all the men in New York had the courage, the self-possession and the eloquence to secure a hearing from them. He spoke to them. Now, citizens, what think you of the accusation made against Horatio Seymour, that when he spoke to them he did not insult and infuriate, but endeavored to persuade them. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of the State of New York, speaking to his erring fellow-citizens, said, "my friends," conciliating and soothing them, addressing them as a Governor should address his citizens, as a father should address his children, with words of eloquence and persuasion, leading men back into the right path, whom he had then no power to compel. [Applause.] What had the city to depend upon but him? Absolutely nothing: and it was, perhaps, entirely through his persuasive eloquence that the riot was ever quieted and the city ever saved. [Cheers.]

THE COLORED POPULATION have found out in Georgia that the carpet bag, scalawags who professed so much friendship for them come to time the other day and voted out twenty-three colored citizens who claimed to be equal to the white portion. It seems there is a difference between having the right to vote and the right to hold office. A contemporary discussing this point says:

The fourteenth constitutional amendment and the second section of the bill of rights gave him citizenship, but neither the right to vote nor to hold office. The reconstruction acts and that clause in the Constitution which prescribes the condition of franchise conferred the right to vote, but neither made him eligible to office. The constitutional amendment contemplated a discrimination against certain classes, because it expressly declares that if any such discrimination be made, that class shall not be counted in the enumeration of the population for representation in Congress.

The tenth section which it was proposed to insert in the constitution would have made negroes eligible, because it declared that "all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in the State." So that it was evident that those who framed the constitution did not intend that all voters should be eligible to office. The principle is not recognized that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, either in the Federal or State constitutions. The negro has no rights or privileges, which he does not enjoy by positive enactment, while those of the white men are enjoyed by prescriptive right, of which he can only be deprived by express statute. A colored man's civil rights were conferred by the civil rights bill and the Constitution of Georgia. The right to vote in the District of Columbia was given by positive enactment as also the right to hold office. In Georgia the former was conferred, but the latter was not, and he is therefore, ineligible. This kind of reason carried with it not only the Democrats, but a number of Republicans, and silenced more. But twenty-two whites voted against the ineligibility of the twenty-three colored men, who accordingly retired. There were eighty-three votes in the affirmative, and a number did not vote.

Stealing at a Dead Congressman's Funeral.

Honorable Phillip Johnson, a member of the 39th Congress, died in Washington, and his body was sent home to Easton, Pennsylvania, at Government expense. The Radical Congress appropriated $2,775 to pay the Sergeant-at-Arms and undertaker's bill. Among the items we find these:

Eighteen white silk sashes	$254 00
Eight black silk sashes	96 00
Three hundred and ten pairs kid gloves	762 00
Two hundred black scarfs	300 00
Ninety-one hacks	553 00
Fare and expenses on the way	481 00
Mileage, &c	131 00

All this will be found in the official records of Congress of 1867 and 1868.

Tax payers will remember that when a dead Congressman is sent home, none but a committee of a half-dozen go along. But here we have 310 pairs of kid gloves; 91 hacks; 100 scarfs, etc., charged to the people and paid. It is only paralleled by the fellow who stole the coppers off a dead negroe's eyes.

—At a recent reunion of the Seventeenth Connecticut regiment at Norwalk, it is said that several Republican officers on the stage were attempting to fix the basket of flowers on the top of a stack of muskets, when the stack fell, and not one them could readjust the muskets. So they were permitted to lie on the table.

[From the N. Y. Democrat.]

Money Against Life.

The poor man, the workingman, was *compelled* to risk, and in thousands of instances to lose in the war, what all men hold dearer than every thing they possess.

Life itself!

What was the rich man compelled to do?

Nothing!

Not even to give his money' though the poor man gave his life, of little value as the former was in comparison with the latter.

But the rich man *loaned* his money, if it pleased him, or *refused* to loan it, if he so pleased; and did loan it only when he could exact such terms as suited his avaricious views. When he could convert his one dollar of gold into two dollars, or more, of legal tenders, he made the conversion, and with his greenbacks thus obtained, went to the government and exchanged them for one or more of its bonds, upon which interest was made payable semi-annually.

In gold!

By this process he made sure of receiving the interest in gold, on two dollars or more, when he had lent only the equivalent of one dollar in gold, and what he had actually bought with one such dollar—thus getting from twelve to fifteen per cent. interest, in gold, on every dollar of gold which he converted into greenbacks to lend to the government.

But this was not all.

He took care to exact the further condition that he should pay no taxes on his bonds.

Nor is this all!

He now demands, that for every greenback dollar that he lent the government, and which when he lent it was worth only forty to fifty cents on the dollar in gold, he shall receive a gold dollar, and Grant and the Jacobin party are pledged to sustain him in this demand.

Though the bonds provide for payment of the principal in lawful money, which greenbacks are declared to be by *Jacobin law*, the Jacobin Congressional majority has attempted, at the instigation and in the interest of the bondholders, to perpetrate a monstrous fraud upon the people, and rob them of six hundred millions of dollars more than the present amount of the public debt, by taking up the outstanding legal tender bonds, and issuing in lieu of them bonds expressly payable in gold, which it would take six hundred millions more of legal tenders to pay than to pay the bonds as they now stand.

Now strike the balance between money and life!

What is paid for the poor man's life, which he was obliged, by the Federal conscription, to sacrifice in the war?

Look around among the widows and orphans of those whose lives were thus immolated upon the altar of abolition fanaticism, and, in their destitute and suffering condition, behold the evidences of liberality and justice of the Government towards those from whom it tore their bread providers.

How does it treat the bondholders?

It pays him twelve to fifteen per cent. interest on the money which he condescended to lend, during the time the loan remains outstanding, and when it shall come to pay the principal of the loan, the Jacobin party insists that it shall pay him two dollars in gold for every dollar that he originally lent.

But more than this!

The bondholder is exempted from taxation on his bonds, and the soldier who came out of the war alive, and the widow and children of those who were slain, in common with all others of the working classes to which they belong, are taxed to pay these bonds, and almost the entire burden of taxation for the payment of the bonds falls upon them.

Then it comes to this!

The workingmen gave their lives!
The workingmen pay the taxes!
The workingmen pay the bonds!
The bondholders gave nothing!
The bondholders pay no taxes!
The bondholders pay nothing!

The soldier who received his pay and bounty, had to take them in greenbacks lent by the bondholder upon the bonds which he now claims shall be paid in gold. The Jacobins would now tax this same soldier, and make him pay back what he thus received for his services.

Still worse!

They would make him pay it in gold, to be handed over to the bondholder for the greenbacks he lent the government to pay this soldier for risking his health, his limbs, his life.

Thus the pittance which the government paid the soldier, is taken back from him in taxes—aye, double the amount—to pay to the bondholder twice the sum he ever lent.

Were the bondholder now compelled to forfeit every dollar of his bonds, would it bear any comparison to the value of the lives which were taken without rendering an equivalent?

Or would it make any approach to the inequality and injustice of paying the bonds in gold, and exempting the bondholders from taxation?

And this is the Jacobin policy!

Radical Stupidity.

The late ejection of negroes from the reconstructed Georgia Legislature has now its explanation. When the bogus constitution was under discussion, it was proposed to insert therein the following as a part of the article on franchise: Section 10.—All qualified electors, and none others shall be eligable to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the constitution of this State, or by the Constitution of the United States." This was not agreed to—nays 126; yeas 12, —every negro in the bogus convention but two, voting aye. When the enlightened freedmen had thus voted away his eligibilty to office affirmatively, he proceeded to do the same in a negative manner, every negro in the whole body voting for the XIth article of the bogus constitution, which article declares "the code of Georgia," and all laws passed "since the 19th day of January, 1861," save as to slaves. This code and these laws, of course, deny the right to hold office to free persons of color. Singularly enough, when the poor stupid negroes had thus voted in favor of their ineligibility Congress was stupid enough to turn to confirm the surrender, declaring the instrument containing it entirely republican in form, and so satisfactory that the state was immediately admitted to representation thereunder. It is hard to say whether Cuffee or the Congress has the thicker skull.—*World.*

THE Democrats increased their votes nearly four thousand in Vermont since last year, and elected thirty-seven members to the Legislature, a larger number than they have had for years. This is what is called a Radical victory!

We think in about another week we shall bring out the roosters on the Green Mountain State. Each day the news gets better and better. Oh! where are you thirty or even twenty-five thousand?

WASHINGTON.

Special Inspection of Cumberland to be Made—Storekeepers Appointed—Request from the Tobacco Dealers—Bonds Issued—Business at the Land Office.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Brevet Brigadier General McFeran, Deputy Quartermaster General, in charge of the Department at Washington has been ordered to make a special inspection of the Cumberland. He will report what portion, if any, of the duties at present performed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Ransom, can advantageously be transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office here, and what steps are necessary to hasten the completion of the cemetaries as rapidly as is consistent with proper care and due regard for the honored remains resting there.

Brevet Brigadier General George B. Dandy has been ordered to report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty.

The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the United States, on the 1st of September, 1868:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. Bonds	$ 221,688,400 00
Six per cent. Bonds of 1881	283,677,200 00
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds	1,591,225,050 00
Total	$2,096,491,750 00

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Three Year Compound Interest Notes	$ 10 595,410 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	62,205,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 ₱ cent	12,000,000 00
Total	$85,800,410 00

MATURED DEBT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three year 7-30 Notes, due Aug. 15th, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	$ 4,650,000 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10th, July 15th, August 15th, October 15th and December 15th, 1867, and May 15th and August 1st, 1868	5,033,490 00
Bonds, Taxes and Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury Notes, Acts of July 19th, 1861, and prior thereto	154,111 64
Bonds of April 15th, 1842, January 28th, 1847, and March 31st, 1849	1,258,200 00
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863	555,492 00
Temporary Loan	7,449,201 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	15,000 00
Total	$ 12,665,213 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$ 356,021,073 00
Fractional Currency	31,802,218 37
Gold Certificates of Deposit	25,161,620 00
Total	$ 412 984,911 37
Grand Total	$2,607,942,2-5 01
Six ₱ cent. Lawful Money, Bonds Issued by the Pacific Railroad Companies	$ 35,314,000 00
Total Debt	$2,643,256,285 01

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$ 92,570,901 21
Currency	15,071,070 77
Total	$ 107,641,971 98
Amount of Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury	$2,535,614,313 03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and measurers returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1868, and signed by H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Department during August, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase, $13,000,000; interest on public debt, $4,380,000; War, $11,800,000, Navy, $1,600,000; Interior, pensions of Indians, $6,500,000 Total $37,703,000 Warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.

GEORGIA.

Communication Received from the Governor and Returnrd with an Emphatic Resolution.

ATLANTA, September 9.—The Senate to-day amended the Relief bill, by striking out the second section, which includes the money in the schedule.

The House passed a bill giving aid to the Air Line Railway, through North Eastern Georgia.

A message has arrived from Gov. Ecklasing of the report of the Committee in case of persons applying for seats, vacated by expelled negroes, which viewed the constitutional question, and the States that the Constitution clearly gave the negroes the right to hold office. Pending the reading, motions were made to table it as a direct insult to the house. The motions were not sustained, and the following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That that portion of the communication from the Governor reflecting upon the action of deciding on the eligibility of free persons of color under the Constitution be returned to the Governor with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of both Houses are to judge of the qualifications of its members, and not the Governor, and they are the keepers of their own conscience, and not His Excellency.

A resolution was passed to swear in the members having the next highest vote, who are not ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Several of the new members were sworn in and took seats.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Congressional Nominations—Presidential Electors Selected, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Gov. Swann was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention, held in this city, for Congress for the Third district.

Hon. Stevenson Archer was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Second district.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 9.—At the Democratic State Convention held to-day, the following Presidential Electors were nominated: At large—Gov. James E. English and General William B. Franklin. First Congressional district—Alfred R. Goodrich; Second district—Henry G. Hubbard; Third district—Lloyd L. Baldwin; Fourth district—Nathaniel Wheeler.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, September 9.—The Democratic Convention at Clyde to-day nominated E. F. Dickinson, of Fremont, as candidate for Congress from the Ninth Ohio district.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, September 9.—The Democrats of the Second district nominated Captain Eugene Wilson, of Minneapolis, for Congress, to day.

Senator Cameron is in New York city arranging campaign matters with Governor Fenton. They want to fix up affairs so as to carry New York and Pennsylvania for Gen. Grant. But Seymour says "*No.*"

EUROPE.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, September 9.—On Monday night the police arrested a man named Augustine Byrne, at his lodgings, in this city, on suspicion of connection with the Fenian organization. He was arraigned for preliminary examination, and the policeman who arrested him testified to finding a large quantity of small arms and ammunition secreted on the premises. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

Jefferson Davis has arrived here from Liverpool.

PARIS, September 9.—Dispatches from Madrid state that the Spanish Government is taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any outbreak. Many disaffected officers in the army have been removed.

BRUSSELLS, September 9.—An International Convention of workingmen in Europe has been in session in this city during the present week. The attendance was large and the proceedings harmonious and orderly. It was resolved that in the opinion of the Convention the working men cannot attain complete emancipation from the oppressions of employers, through the means merely of local strikes; that all strikes should be subject to a code of uniform rules and regulations; that councils of arbitration be formed to settle differences between the employers and the employed; and finally, that trade societies be established in those countries where they do not now exist and all such societies be organized so as to be able to act in close connection and concert with one another for the general impressment of the status of the workingmen throughout Europe.

BERLIN, September 9.—Consul General Basing, the agent recently appointed by the North German Government to treat with the authorities at Washington for the establishment of more efficient regulations for the protection of emigrants from German ports, sailed for Nyon on board the steamship Hermann.

BOMBAY, INDIA, September 8—*via London* 9.—The press of this city, and of Calcutta, and all parts of India, far as heard from without exception, condemn the reported appointment of the Earl of Mayo as Governor General of India.

PARIS, September 9.—The duty on sugar, imported into France, has been reduced two francs.

DUBLIN, September 9.—The Archbishop of Armagh, at a visitation in his diocese, predicted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the union and will make Ireland a Separate State.

LONDON, September 9.—The weather at Doncaster to-day was favorable, the sky clear and the turf in excellent condition. The great event was the run for the St. Leger stakes, which were won by Mr. Graham's filly, Formosa, who will be announced as the winner of the stakes; distance, a little over 1¾ miles; time, 3:17; Mercury third; the Sky fourth; Seesaw fifth; Typhatus sixth; King Alfred seventh.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 9.—Evening.—Consols 94; for money 94⅛ for account; 5-20 bonds 72; Erie 30½; Illinois Central, 91.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—5-20 bonds 75⅝ @75¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Evening—Cotton quotably lower; middling uplands, 10½; do Orleans, 10⅞; sales of the day 12,000 bales; shipments from Bombay to the 8th inst., for two weeks, 10,000 bales. Lard quiet and declined 6d; market is quoted at 78s. Naval stores firm.

LONDON, September 9—Evening—Calcutta linseed declined 6d, and closed at 60s 6d. Refined petroleum advanced 3d; the last sales were at 1s 6d.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bills Passed by the Legislature—Political News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBIA, September 9.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill pledging the taxes collected, for the redemption of the bills receivable, issued by the State; also, a bill to aid the Blue Ridge Railroad.

The Republican Convention elected Mr. Elliot, colored, permanent Chairman. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State. A. S. Wallace, of York, was nominated as Republican candidate for Congress, from the Fourth District.

ALABAMA.

Terrible Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MONTGOMERY, September 9.—A train of cars on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad met with a terrible accident this morning six miles below Pollard. While crossing the Escambia River the trestle gave way and the three front cars fell through. Mr. J. F. Warren, the express messenger, was instantly killed and several persons badly hurt.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Great Walking Match—Haydock, the Winner.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TROY, September 9.—The great walking tournament on the River Side Park Course ended this afternoon about four o'clock, and was won by Haydock, an English pedestrian, who walked one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and fifty-four seconds. Paine, of Albany, walked one hundred miles in twenty-three hours and thirty-seven seconds.

A walking match of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours commenced at Troy, New York, on Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, between Weston, Haydock, Payne, Adonis, Bedan and Ferguson. Haydock was ahead at nine o'clock.

At the Convocation of Episcopal clergymen of the Northern section of the diocese of New York, held yesterday at Schenectady, about forty clergymen and many distinguished laymen were present. One of the objects of the meeting was to prepare for the organization of the new diocese, which goes into operation this fall.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of a Storeship—The Case of Commissioner Rollins—Trial of W. H. Martin—Released—Base Ball—Sudden Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, September 9.—The United States storeship Guard arrived to-day from the Mediteranean.

In the case against Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and others, to-day, District Attorney Courtney produced a telegram from Acting Attorney General Acton, to the effect that Solicitor Binckley has not been authorized by the Attorney General or any head of Department, to assist in the prosecution, and has no right to represent the United States ex officio as Solicitor to the Internal Revenue office. Mr. Courtney stated he had found Mr. Binckley overbearing, insulting, domineering and ignorant of the true method of procedure, and he found it impossible to get along with him. After some discussion, Commissioner Gutman decided that Mr. Binckley had no status in the Court, and he retired. The examination was then adjourned to the 15th, and Smith, the only party under arrest, was discharged on his own recognizance.

The bail of Beverly Clarke, accused of frauds on the Post Office Department, has been reduced to $5,000.

The case of Wm. H. Martin, who was returned from Canada under the extradition treaty, charged with the robbery of the messenger of the Merchants Union Express Company, on the Hudson River road, in May last, was before the Supreme Court to-day. The prisoner, while *en route* here was arrested by the Sheriff of Cayuga county on a civil process obtained by the Company, and the proceedings to-day were on a motion by prisoner's counsel for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that the Company had broken faith with the Canadian Government, and in fact had acted in collusion with the prisoner. The matter was adjourned to the 16th to allow the taking of testimony.

John Allen, recently convicted of defrauding the Government, was to-day released from prison, his friends having paid his fines, and the sentence of imprisonment had previously been remitted by the President.

The champion Unions, of Morrisania, defeated the Harlem Club yesterday at base ball by a score of 69 to 5. They play the Athletics at Philadelphia on Monday week. The return game to be played at Tremont the week following.

Henry Clansemis, Consul of the North German Confederacy at Chicago, was the guest of the Arion Society last evening, and received a splendid silver cup as the gift of the Arion to the Germania Society at Chicago, of which he is President.

A boy about five years old died in convulsions suddenly in this city from drinking Bourbon whisky. He had seen his father drink from the bottle during the day, and was trying to imitate him.

The report of the Midnight Mission Society, states that since May last, when the Mission House was first opened for the reception of fallen women who chose to abandon their fearful calling, seventy-seven have been admitted. Of these, forty-six have abandoned street life, four have obtained respectable employment and seven have been restored to their friends, while twenty two have fallen from grace.

Elias N. Jerolemon, aged twenty-nine, and a young lady named Lizzie Wilson, were drowned in the Passaic river on Monday night.

A special Ottawa dispatch to the *Herald* says: The city swarms with correspondents, detectives, &c. Around the jail a regiment is encamped, and a guard of twenty men receives Whelan every night. Each man is served out twenty-five rounds of ball cartridges, and the prisoner is marched in square. The loyalists have threatened that if justice is not done, they will take Whelan by force and hang him. Public feeling is intense, and the moral conviction is strong that Whelan is the murderer. Six or seven head centres from New York and Buffalo are here with money to aid in the defense, and they are closely watched. The defense is despondent. Threatening letters have been sent to all the witnesses for the prosecution, and one of them was attacked and knocked down with a slung shot.

CANADA.

Trial of James Whalen for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee—Second Day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OTTAWA, September 8.—The trial of James Whalen was resumed to-day. Constables Jordan and Pennard stated how their attention was first directed to Lacroix. They brought him to town, and he pointed out the spot where he saw a man shoot, and described the particulars of the tragedy. Lacroix is an ignorant Frenchman, and showed that he was extremly unwilling and afraid to come forward in the matter, but that his first statement of circumstances connected with the murder closely agreed with his evidence given yesterday. Witness testified to Whalen's mysterious and suspicious movements in the Parliament house on the night of the murder.

Mr. J. J. McGee testified to Whalen's visits to his brother's house on the morning of the 221 of January under an assumed name.

Mr. Buckley, a messenger in the House, gave evidence tending to shield Whalen. He said he suspected another man whom he seen lurking around the House. It is believed here that Buckley will be arrested himself.

Other witnesses were examined, all of whose testimony, although circumstantial, point strongly to Whalen as the perpetrator of the crime. The court adjourned at six o'clock to meet again to-morrow.

The crown counsel appears to feel wholly satisfied that evidence will be produced to convict Whalen, while the counsel for the defense expect to break it down, and they are equally confident that Whalen will be acquitted. There are said to be seven Orangemen on the jury.

Mr. O'Reilly defends his challenging of Roman Catholic jurors on the ground, as he alleges, of a well known sympathy on the part of the many Roman Catholics in this neighborhood with Whalen. The refusal of Chief Justice Richards to allow a peremptory challenge of jurors, it is thought by many lawyers here, will furnish ample grounds for an appeal for a new trial in the event of its being found necessary to do so by a verdict against the prisoner. The excitement has been very great.

The Chinese Embassy sailed for England yesterday morning on the steamship Java.

Henry Kren was killed near Poughkeepsie recently by J. Duval, on the highway. The latter was arrested.

The oystermen of Philadelphia organized a shell fish exchange on Tuesday.

Sherman and Greenbacks.

[Communicated.]

MESSRS. EDITORS POST:—As one who had listened to the Hon. John Sherman's speech in Hillsboro, Ohio, some weeks ago, and heard his broad, unequivocal declaration of *Greenbacks for Bonds*, we visited City Hall on Monday evening, to hear and see if Mr. Sherman would have the honesty, manliness, and moral courage to declare his *Greenback* views in this Bondholders Radical Bee-Hive. As one who can respect ability and honest purpose, however much mistaken we were amazed and disgusted to witness such weakness in a really able man. The question of the bonds and their payment he steered clear of altogether, and hushed the expectation of his Republican admirers by daring the Democrats to meet him on the financial issue. Now it is all very well to preach *Greenbacks* in Ohio and the West, where hardly anything else would be tolerated, but to announce this view in Pittsburgh to a Republican audience, required some nerve, and with shame be it said, Mr. Sherman had not the moral fibre to meet the point. Now if Mr. S. believes in his Ohio speech, there is no occasion for Democrats to meet him on that issue; as their principles and his are identical. If he does not believe it, *then* he is a time shred, a trickster, a trimmer, a deceitful "oily sammon," and a rank demagogue. If his "*dare*" means a challenge on the Greenback issue with "Long John Sherman of Ohio" arguing for "*Gold*" payment, *he* or any "friend of Brutus" in Allegheny county who chooses to take up that issue can be accommodated by the writer on ten minutes notice. As Mr. Sherman is the Republican "Big Indian" on the finances a reply is invited, and Mr. S. shall have abundant opportunity to display his eminent financial abilities. His assertion on Monday night that "the poor man is not taxed at all" is a "specimen brick" of his reckless statements and flimsy sophistry. Now, I would ask, is there an honest man in the country, with brains in his head, and a heart in his bosom, outside the asylum for "weak intellects;" is there a wayfaring man, though a fool, who does not know that the poor man is the consumer, and that the consumer pays all the taxes? The manufacturer and dealer pay the tax indirectly. The tax is added to the price of the article, and the poor man and consumer "foots the whole bill." How any audience, possessing, as Mr. S. says, the Republicans do, nine-tenths of the intellect of the country can swallow such unmitigated bosh passes all understanding. Mr. Sherman stated that the only speech General Grant made during the war was when he declared his anxiety for peace, but not till the corner stone of the Rebellion, slavery, was knocked out—now put that and this together. In the year 1861, in Ringo's Banking House, Mexico, Missouri, Gen. Grant, in the pesence of the writer, Mr. Ringo, Col. Dinan and others, declared that he and his regiment were Democrats, and when "I shall be convinced that the Government designs using the soldiers for abolition purposes, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I shall turn my sword the other way, and cast my lot with the South." And this is the Republican candidate for the Presidency! This is the man who wrote that little burlesque called "Let us have a piece!"

In conclusion, I take occasion to say that Mr. Sherman's assertion of Gov. Seymour's complicity with the New York riots, his statement of the reconstruction issue, and his description of the condition of Southern society, are a tissue of *ex parte* and uncandid assertions from beginning to end.

VETO.

Grand Rally in Mercer, Pa.—Speeches by Foster and Gibson.

MERCER, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1868.

Editors Pittsburgh Post:

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy held in the Court House last evening, which was addressed by A. W. Foster, Esq., and Col. Robert M. Gibson, of your city. The old friends of Mr. Foster gave him a welcome reception. He delivered a practical and forcible address, and his speech was well received as it was honestly uttered, and his plain matter-of-fact discussion of the financial questions, made a deep impression on all that heard him.

Colonel Gibson followed Mr. Foster in a speech nearly two hours in length. He discussed the reconstruction policy of Congress at length, showed up its extravagance and corruption, and closed with a beautiful and eloquent appeal to all classes to array themselves against the party of taxation and corruption. His entire speech was a very able and happy effort, and made him hosts of friends here.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the speakers, three for Seymour and Blair, and three for twenty thousand Democratic majority in Pennsylvania next October.

Messrs. Foster and Gibson speak in Greenville to-night, and in Sharon to-morrow night. Their visit here will do good and will assist us to throw off the Radical coil that has been wound around us so long. Mercer will do her duty in October, and more than her share in November toward making this State keep step to the music of the Union. J.

[For the Post.]

The "Impartial" Again.

EDITORS POST:—The "impartial" *Dispatch*, publised a few mornings since, with a great flourish of trumpets, "A Letter from a Virginian of the Lee Family," R. B. Balling, by name, endorsing Radical reconstruction and predicting the most unheard of disasters to the whole country generally, and the South particularly, if the "Great Captain of the Age" and the greatest smiler of *any* age, are not elected next November.

The Virginian, Mr. Editor, has not been in a state of mind for some years past, which either his family or his immediate friends and towns people consider sane. Part of the time, the writer is informed and believes, he was an inmate of an Insane Asylum.

His brother, G. W. Bolling, is one of the signers, with Gen. Lee, of the recent letter in answer to Gen. Rosecrans. That letter reflects the honest convictions regarding Radical misrule and broken faith, of "Virginians of the Lee family" and representative Southerners, who have not been in Insane Asylums. Judge ye, whether the "impartial" has any cause to croak. C.

[For the Post.]

The One Convert.

The Republicans have a wonderful time in getting safely within the fold that one ewe lamb that they are boasting of having lured from the flock. There seems to be as much trouble in counting him as the nigger had with his hogs—he could count them all but one—he failed on that, because he frisked about so. We hope the matter will be settled soon, that we may be able to record positively the fact, even if we have to make the same apology the girl did about the baby—"It was such a little one."

TANNERS.

A Philadelphia policeman found a fast youth of twenty-one steadying himself against a lamp post the other evening, and on asking him what he was doing, the happy man replied: "Sir—I (hic) I'm—don't you know, you nig'ramus—I'm prac'ising the Grecian bend, I am."

[For the Post.]

Soldiers and Sailors Attention.

Whereas a call has been made in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* "for a meeting of all honorable discharged Soldiers and Sailors to meet for the purpose of organizing *not a Republican Club*, but a *Veteran Union Phalanx*, to support Grant, Colfax and Peace." And whereas it is evident that this call is for a purely partizan purpose, to secure the votes of Democratic Soldiers and Sailors for the Republican candidates. They acknowledging (for a wonder,) "that when treason attempted the overthrow of our Government Democrats, Republicans, and Bell and Everett men, all sprang promptly to arms to save our common country, but not a few came home with the expectation of again acting and voting with the once glorious Democratic party." Now soldiers, I ask what has the Democratic party done since you came home to forfeit your respect and allegiance. They have nominated Governor Seymour, a statesman, as a candidate for President, that was the means under Providence of preventing your county and State from being overrun by the rebel army, for which President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and Governor Curtin returned their thanks. The man who sent troops to protect your property and families when you were away, a man that sent troops from the State of New York, before our Governor could raise them in Philadelphia, to defend the State over which he presided. They say in the address if Hancock, or some other candidate with a good war record, had been nominated, this call would not have been made. This is a fabrication, for if the angel Gabriel came down from Heaven and proclaimed himself a Democrat, he would be denounced as a traitor, or of being a rebel sympathizer, no matter what his war record might be. Do you not remember what a howl they set up again Hancock at New Orleans? That talk is all bosh, and only calculated to catch gudgeons, for no man has a better record than Frank P. Blair. He was one of the very few Generals that resigned his commission as soon as the fighting was done, as he was one of the very first to take up arms in defense of the Union, and did actually save the State of Missouri to the Union. You can see for yourselves how the Radical press belie him. If he had held on to his commission, and consented to receive some of th Freedmen's Bureau pay, and forced negro suffrage on the Southern people, he would have been truly loyal, in their estimation.

Now, one word with regard to Gen. Grant; and I speak with all respect: When he consented to accept the nomination of the Republican party he said he had no policy of his own; consequently it is only natural to suppose that he will carry out the policy of the party that nominated him, if elected. Therefore, we have the right, as citizens, as well as soldiers, to ignore for the time being his military record, and judge him as we would any other citizen aspiring to the responsible position of President of the United States. For my own part I should have been pleased to vote for him, if he had been nominated as an independent candidate, but now I shall be compelled to vote against him for fear he may consider himself bound in honor to carry out the policy of the Republican party if elected. And that brings us to the principles involved in this campaign. Do you endorse the action of the Republican Congress in all its usurpations of power for the last three years? Do you endorse the extravagant expenditure of public money, the corruptions in Congress and the departments? Do you endorse their oppressive Reconstruction acts, and the forcing of negro suffrage on an unwilling people? Do you endorse military rule in time of peace, and the muzzling of the United States Supreme Court, and, finally, do you endorse such financial results of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, by paying gold for bonds, when there is no law or contract to do so? If you endorse these things join the Veteran Union Phalanx. But if you are anxious to secure the blessings for which we fought, that is a restored union of hearts and feelings, as well as States, vote for Seymour and Blair. If you are anxious to see business prosperous and taxes reduced, vote for Seymour and Blair. If you want to do even justice to the bondholder, the tax-payer, the pensioner; the soldier and the sailor, vote for Seymour and Blair. J.

The Campaign in Old Westmoreland.

EDITORS POST:—The Democrats of this section are wide awake and hard at work, being determined that the "old Star of the West" shall give a most excellent account of herself this fall. On Friday we had a large meeting at Jones' Mills, in Donegal township, and on Saturday another was held at Ligonier. Hon. Henry D. Foster, Gen. R. Coulter, J. J. Hazlett, J. Turney and John Latta, Esqs., addressed the audiences and were well received. The attendance at both meetings was good, the utmost good order prevailed and all seemed united in their endeavors to secure the election of Seymour and Blair, Boyle and Ent, Foster and Hugus, M'Cormick and Kennedy with the rest of our excellent ticket.

Eight years of Radical rule seemes to have opened the eyes of many in this neighborhood who have heretofore opposed Democracy and the greenback question has had a great deal to do with it. The signs of the times point to an overwhelmning majority for all our nominees.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sep. 8th. C. A. L.

Health Depends Upon Good Digestion.

"Weakness of the Stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's Box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable, are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect, and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, *indigestion is the most neglected of all ailments.* And this is the more extraordinary from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town and village of the United States.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the common sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the increase; but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arms-length of every sufferer. Such is the inconsistency of human nature! Day by day, however, the number of those who manifest this insane indifference to their own health and comfort diminishes; and the time will come, it is confidently believed, when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable alterative and restorative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, whole sale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chronic Diseases of the Ear.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency, if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growth peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M until 3 P. M. d&w

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES.

There are many constitutions so inherently defective in energy as to derive great benefit from a moderate use of pure liquor combined with such vegetable medicines and extracts as enter into the composition of ROBACK'S

itusations in which even the healthiest derive additional security from their occasional use.

If healthy persons are exposed to unusual and continued exertion in confined air, or under the heat of the sun, or to the influence of depressing watchfulness by traveling and change of diet and water, or if residents of malarious districts or the rank river bottoms of the West and South, there can be no doubt but a careful use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS with the food would surely be the means of warding off actual disease, and enabling them to bear up unaffected where without the Bitters, they would likely have to succumb to disease. They strengthen, tone and invigorate, aid digestion and increase the appetite. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

KENTUCKY FARM FOR SALE.—A No. 1 Grass, Grain, Stock and Fruit Farm, in Trimble county, Kentucky, four and a half miles from Madison, Indiana; one hundred miles from Cincinnati, and fifty miles from Louisville, containing 582 Acres, largest portion level, nearly all under fence, and in cultivation; abundance of never-failing water; good neighborhood; mills, churches, &c., convenient. Improvements, good large Brick House, seven rooms, good Barn, Stables, &c. A choice young Apple Orchard of choice Fruit, containing 60 Acres. The Orchard in five years will be worth more than is asked for the Farm. Price $27,000. Ninety Acres are being put in Wheat. Terms easy. Address

BENJ. MORRIS,
Milton, Trimble county, Ky.
se8:TTSsdiw&w6t

THE SCOURGE OF OUR RACE.

Tennyson describes a cavalcade, six hundred strong, riding onward to destruction, regardless of its certainty. But hundreds multiplied into millions, scarcely serve to tell the number who are hastening along life's pathway hugging misery worse than death, in the form of that terrible scourge—Fever and Ague. Now, this complaint is very common and dangerous. But it can be combatted and conquered with MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is prepared both as a *protective medication*, for warding off diseases arising from malarious causes, and as a potent remedy for curing such diseases where they have already effected a lodgment in the system. It makes no difference how long the victim has suffered, nor how violent the disease is—the result of using this Bitters must be successful and satisfactory. Sold everywhere.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

ARE A GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. fe21:m 78:1yd&w

STRAYED.—A BAY MARE, ABOUT ten years old, came to the subscriber's house, in McCandless Township Allegheny county, Penna., near Perrysville. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. JACOB TRAX,

Perrysville, Allegheny county, Penna.
se12:2tw

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Mass Meeting at the Diamond, in Allegheny City—A Tremendous Turn Out of the Democracy—The Delegations from the First, Fourth and Fifth Wards—Speeches by General A. B. M'Calmont and Hon. Louis Z. Mitchell—Great Enthusiasm, &c.

The meeting at the Diamond, in Allegheny City, last night, held under the auspices of the Central Democratic Club, was a great success; and was the largest meeting held this season by our friends over the river. The stand erected by the Central Club, near the City Hall, was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, Chinese lanterns, greenback banners, etc. The attendance was quite large before the hour arrived for the meeting to be called to order, and seemed to be mainly composed of thoughful and interested people, who listened courteously to the speakers, and especially seemed to be absorbed in everything that was said bearing on the "greenbaks for bonds" question. In fact this was the key note of the meeting, and both General M'Calmont and Mr. Mitchell were peculiary happy in its discussion. Simple as the question is, it lost none of its plainess under their vigorous treatment. The interruptions of the audience indicated that they felt the importance of the financial issues, and had arrived at a very clear appreciation of the subject.

ORGANIZATION.

At about half-past seven the large crowd assembled in front of the stand was called to order by Mr. C. P. Whiston, President of the Central Club, who announced the following gentlemen as the officers of the evening:

President—J. R. Hunter.

Vice Presidents—D. E. M'Kinley, B. Gray, J. Hucenstine, Philip Gerst, James Carson, Peter Shatz, L. Snyder, John Gordon, James White, of Bakerstown, Joseph Woods, W. F. Richardson, of M'Clure, J. Fire, B. C. Sawyer and Colonel Henry McCullough.

GENERAL M'CALMONT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hunter briefly thanked the audience for calling on him to preside, and introduced General A. B. M'Calmont, of Venango county, as a gentlemen formerly resident of this county, and well known to many of those present.

General M'Calmont was heartily received by the large and increasing audience, and at once proceeded to speak of the questions and men at issue in this campaign. He briefly referred to the various gentlemen named in connection with the New York Convention, Pendleton, Hancock and Chase, eulogizing them all as worthy of Democratic support, but claiming that the New York Convention had selected, in Horatio Seymour, the best candidate in regard to ability, as well as expediency in making the nomination.

At this point in his speech, General M'Calment was compelled to suspend his remarks by the approach of large delegations from the First and Fourth wards of Allegheny, bearing a number of transparencies and Chinese lanterns, and accompanied by a band of music. The delegations were received with enthusiastic cheering.

General McCalmont recommenced his address, and discussed the Democratic policy of reconstruction, by pertinent references to the Erie railroad war, and the whisky insurrection of 1793. He spoke of the wisdom of the policy by which these troubles were settled. Our fathers, to settle the whisky rebellion, did not find it necessary to send out here a Freedmen's Bureau to take care of the whisky, or carpet-baggers from Yankee land to hold the offices. (Great cheering.) The government of Washington adopted the common sense plan of suppressing the insurrection, and then permitting our ancesters here, who were engaged in that whisky rebellion, to continue on in their old course, simply demanding obedience to the law. They did not deprive us of representation in Congress, or impose negro suffrage at the point of the bayonet. No! The wise men of that day left us in the enjoyment of all our rights, and we have not heard a word of rebellion from that day to this.

General M'Calmont then proceeded to show up the inconsistency, wrong and outrage of the whole Republican plan of reconstruction. He referred to a late speech made by Tom. Marshall at Franklin, in which Thomas declared the Republican party was not in favor of negro suffrage, and attempted to prove this by citing the Radical platform. This was cool, and Thomas had some reputation as a cool man. [Laughter.] As well might you take the plea of a criminal in the dock, of not guilty, as to accept the Republican declaration, in their platform, they they were not in favor of negro suffrage. The speaker then, with great force and power, showed by incontestible evidence that the Republican party, as a party, had not only supported but forced negro suffrage upon an unwilling people, at the point of the bayonet.

General M'Calmont was here compelled to suspend his speech by the arrival of a large delegation form the Fifth ward, Allegheny. They were received with the utmost cheerling. At this time there were four bands on the ground, several hundred transparencies and lanterns, banners, and flags, in great numbers. And, in addition, about three thousand of the livellest and most enthusiastic Democrats who have met together this year. The entire square was filled up from the stand to the City Hall.

The Fifth ward (Allegheny) club, who came upon the ground at this time, accompanied by a band of music, bore among their transparencies, the following:

Our Candidate—"A gentleman, a scholar, a statesman and a christian—his loyalty I never doubted."—Gov. Curtin.

Fifth ward, Allegheny, Seymour and Blair Club. Large transparency.

Disunion mottoes:—1861—Let us alone. 1868—Let us have peace.

Seymour's "friends"—the taxpayers.

"Impeachment—Andy in, Tom Williams out."

"A spikedgun—Negro suffrage in the North."

Grant asks,—"How are Marshall Brown's pups?"

"A bogus article—Radical loyalty.'

"Seymour and low taxes."

General M'Calmont after the cheers which greeted the Fifth ward delegation had subsided, continued his speech showing up the contradictions and absurdities of the Republican policy of reconstruction, especially in the matter of negro suffrage.

The speaker then took up the question of "loyalty," and referred to the services of Democratic soldiers, relating in this connection several humorous incidents of army life. Passing from this, he took up Governor Seymour's record and services, and compared his labors with those of Greely and other leading Republicans, and devoting particular attention to Greeley's fits of the "trembles" at critical periods of the war.

General M'Calmont concluded his speech by referring to the propositions of the Democratic party on financial questions, especially on paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, He explained and enforced the position of the party with great power and clearness. He closed with a most eloquent reference to the sacrifices made by the poor man and the capitalist, to prosecute the war—the one giving his money and the other his flesh and blood to carry on the great struggle.

SPEECH OF LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

Mr. Hunter, the President of the meeting, next introduced to the crowd, Hon. Lewis Z. Mitchell, of Butler, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. Mitchell was greeted with hearty cheering. He at once proceeded to address the audience, commencing by a heartfelt expression of thanks to the Democracy of the district for their support in the pending canvass. He would indulge in no personal abuse, but would leave that to our opponents, whose constant use of oppobrious epithets he pointedly commented upon. He said he had been asked to address the people on negro suffrage and reconstruction, but he would not do so. The questions now before the people were of a financial nature—were of the interests of the poor man as opposed by the interests of the capitalist. Mr. Mitchell then took up the questions of debt and taxation, and discussed them with great power and lucidity. The Democratic party did not contract the debt. In good old times the Democratic party divided money among the States instead of imposing taxation, and the Democratic party to day proposed to pay this debt in its own way and in accordance with the letter of the contract. The question was simply whether we should pay eleven hundred millions of dollars more than we agreed to pay, by paying the bonds in gold. Mr. Mitchell then showed with great clearness that the poor man—the consumer—paid all the taxes levied by the Government, and that this great burden of eleven hundred millions, imposed for the benefit of the bondholders, would fall upon the toiling millions of the land.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Radicals in Butler county were arguing that the bonds were payable in greenbacks. Senator Sherman, who was speaking to-night in Pittsburgh, held to the same view, and the Republicans everywhere were getting on the Democratic platirom. But he would not trust them.

Mr. Mitchell continued at some length in vindication of the Democratic financial policy. He spoke with great earnestness and force, and made a decidedly favorable impression upon his Democratic friends in that part of the district. His abilities as a speaker are such that we anticipate great advantage to the Democratic cause from his active participation in the canvass.

The arrangements for the meeting last night were admirable, and reflected great credit on the gentlemen having them in charge.

THE LADIES OF THE FIRST PRECINCT, FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

As the Fourth ward, Allegheny, club was about leaving their headquarters, last evening, to attend the meeting in the Diamond, it was presented with a handsome American flag, emblazoned with enough stars to represent all the States. The gift was gotten up by Miss M. J. Beckham and Mrs. Glogger, assisted by a number of other ladies, and no gentleman was called upon to contribute. It was not intended to hand the flag to the club until Friday evening but the ladies thought it should be carried in the procession last night and so willed it. On Friday evening next, we learn that it will be formally presented to the Club at their hall corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets. This, we believe, is the first offering of the kind made in this county this fall, and shows that the efforts now making to rescue our unhappy country from the hands of fanatics meets the approval of the fair sex. The ladies of some of the other localities will no doubt follow suit.

Fall Diseases.

The diseases peculiar to this season of the year are supposed to originate from the mephitic gases involved in the decomposition of vegetable matter. These gases are inhaled into the lungs and carried into the system, and act as a poison upon the living tissues, and at the same time choke and clog the various eliminative functions of the body, producing, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, CATARRHS, CHRONIC DIARRHŒAS; in fact wherever the organism is weakest there the peccant matter is lodged and begins its mischevious work.

To render the system proof against such attacks there is no remedy equal to DR. KEYSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only drives out the hurtful poison which may have been received into the system, but at the same time fortifies, and defends it against these attacks in a manner truly surprising. It does so by transfusing into the blood its antidotal virtues. So that whenever the malarial poison circulates, the virtues imparted by the Blood Searcher are there to counteract and neutralize it. Thousands of dollars could be saved every year by suffering invalids if they were to make use of a bottle or two of this great remedy every fall and spring. Fever and ague cannot exist when Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is used, nor can any other malarious disease take effect upon a constitution purified by its cleansing virtues.

Whole months of suffering could be avoided, and that, too, without the disgusting nausea which usually attends the administration of most medicines. The Blood Searcher is one of a number of Dr. Keyser's most valuable preparations which he has matured, during his life time in the practice of the healing art. It is as superior to most remedies of this kind, as art and science are above quackery and ignorance. During the past few years Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has met the approval of thousands of our best citizens, as a great tonic and purifier, and country merchants and others will confer a benefit upon their customers, by keeping it for sale. Let any one whose constitution has become debilitated by the excessive heat of summer or from sporadic causes try but one bottle of this great remedy, and it will convince them of its efficacy with stronger proof than any language we are capable of using. It is reckoned that our city numbers over one hundred thousand people, not one of whom but would be benefitted at this season of the year by the use of this remedy as a prophylactic alone.

☞ Ask for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, at 140 Wood street, and take no other.

A Fine Kentucky Farm for Sale.

Mr. Benjamin Morris of Trimble county, Kentucky, offers his farm of nearly six hundred acres, all under cultivation, for sale on easy terms. The farm is one of the best in that State. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Peterson's Corn Ointment,

Crossler's Whooping Cough Compound,
Rankin's Spiced Blackberry,
And all popular Proprietary Medicines, for sale at lowest prices, at
Rankin's Drug Store,
44 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

The Only Known Remedy

That will cure "Whooping Cough," composed of Anti-spasmodics and nervines, has proven itself to be a most certain and effectual cure for this terrible affliction to children. Sold only at Rankin's Drug Store,
44 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

From the Daily Post of Monday.

OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN.

Unwarrantable Arrest of a Respectable Lady—She is Dragged to the Watch House—Prompt Action of Mayor Blackmore—His Address to the Police Force Last Evening.

About nine o'clock last Saturday evening, a most outrageous act was committed by a substitute on the police force named George Robb. We have learned from reliable sources the following particulars concerning the affair. At about eight o'clock on Saturday night, the wife of Dr. B. F. Dake, residing at No. 310 Penn street, started out for the purpose of procuring a servant girl, taking with her the negro carriage driver. Having previously learned that a well recommended girl resided in Strawberry alley, Mrs. D. and her escort proceeded to that locality. The lady and servant inquired at several places on Virgin and Strawberry alleys for the cook, but were unsuccessful in their search, and started to return home when they were met by a German named Peter Keller, near the corner of Seventh and Grant streets, who approached them and made some remark, when the lady stepped into Friker's grocery store, in the vicinity, and shortly afterward was arrested by Officer Robb at the instance of the man Keller, who said that he had followed them and he wanted them arrested. The lady endeavored to explain, and told her name, which, however, did not appear to satisfy the officer, who, it is said, acted in a very rude and abusive manner, even going so far as to place "nippers" on the lady's hands, and dragging her along in a brutal manner.

In their progress along Smithfield street the officer and his prisoner were surrounded by a large crowd of citizens, some of whom seemed to arrive at a sufficient understanding of the matter as to lead them to interfere in the lady's behalf, but all to no purpose. The officer said she was in his custody, and no matter what were the circumstances he would take her to the watch-house. At or near Fifth street Robb saw officer J. L. Williams, whom he called to his assistance, and the two proceeded with their prisoner to the watch-house. Officer Williams, it is stated, humanely removed the "nippers" from the lady's wrists, and lent his assistance without being aware of the true state of the case.

Fortunately Mayor Blackmore was present when the lady was brought in, and at once investigated the matter. Upon learning the facts, he expressed the greatest surprise and indignation that an officer of his force should be guilty of such an unwarranted proceeding. The excuse offered by Robb for his conduct, was that Peter Keller, a porter at the Mansion House, had pointed Mrs. D. out to him as a street-walker. Keller, who was present, began to make a statement, when Mayor Blackmore ordered both him and Robb to be placed in a cell, and appointed three P. M. Sunday as the time at which he would give them a hearing. Officer Williams was also required to be present at the hearing. Meantime Dr. Dake had been notified of the event, and he at once repaired to the Mayor's office with a carriage and conveyed Mrs. D. to her home. So greatly had she suffered from fright and ill-usage that it was found necessary to summon medical assistance, and three physicians were at her bedside the greater part of the night. Yesterday she was better, and we are glad to state that no serious result is anticipated.

Yesterday afternoon, at the hour appointed by the Mayor, a hearing took place in the above case, Dr. Dake having in the meantime made charges against all three of the parties on aggravated assault and battery. The facts brought out were substantially as given above.

The Mayor required bail of Robb and Keller in $3,000 each for their appearance at court, in default of which they were committed to jail. Mr. Williams was also held in $2,000 to appear at the trial, and was dismissed from the force.

The prompt and decisive action of the Mayor in this case must commend itself to every good citizen. While we regard it as severe in the case of Mr. Williams, who, as we are credibly informed, assisted in the matter under the impression that the arrest was a legal one, yet it must be admitted that the Mayor is entirely justifiable in placing the affair in a position by which it must undergo a thorough legal investigation, which will result in the acquittal of the innocent and conviction and punishment of the guilty.

Last evening at nine o'clock, upon the assembling of the police force at the watch house, Mayor Blackmore came in, and after enjoining silence he proceeded to address them. He commenced by saying that his police force, in the main, was as good a body of men as could be found in any city. He regretted to say, however, that there were exceptions. He referred to the outrage of the night previous, and expressed the deepest regret at its occurrence. In regard to those instruments of torture called "nippers," the Mayor said they should never be employed except in extreme cases, where the prisoner was a strong man and resisted violently. They *must* not be used upon females. It were better to let a person of that description go than to use such rough means to accomplish their arrest. He next spoke of officers absenting themselves for days without giving notice at headquarters, and said the practice must be discontinued. Any officer who should hereafter be found absent from his duty without permission would be summarily dealt with. He regretted to learn that some of the police have been in the habit of visiting saloons and drinking to excess. Such conduct was calculated to bring discredit, not only upon the police as a body, but upon the administration. If there was any man present who thought he could not obey the laws regulating the police, he would confer a favor by at once handing in his resignation. The rules would hereafter be enforced no matter what the consequences might be. He also denounced the practise indulged in by officers of conversing on the streets with crowds of citizens, as well as collecting themselves together at street corners, and indulging in loud conversation. In other large cities this was not done, and it would no longer be tolerated in Pittsburgh. Regarding the arrest of lewd women, the Mayor said that they have a right to pass quietly along the streets, and so long as they remained quiet, and did not stop to hold conversation with others, the police should not molest them. If they acted in a disorderly manner, their sex should not shield them from arrest. This order was imperative, and he would insist upon a strict compliance therewith. After administering some other sound advice, Mayor Blackmore concluded by expressing the hope that all would do their duty faithfully. He had endeavored to perform his duty as Mayor conscienciously and to the best of his ability, and he would continue to do so regardless of outside considerations of whatever nature.

☞ **MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN** can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of dealers to our very large and complete assortment of goods appertaining to the trade, now in store and arriving daily, all of which is offered at the lowest rates. 4,000 cases assorted can goods, in store and to arrive. Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Green Gages, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Beans, &c., &c.

FRUITS! FRUITS!

200 boxes Layers, 100 half do, 25 boxes Sults 50 mats Seedless, 50 boxes Valencia, 4 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do Zante Currants, 50 cases ½ and ¼ boxes Sardines, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, 500 drums Figs, 30 frails new Dates.

A complete assortment of whole and ground Spices.

NUTS! NUTS!

Nuts—20 bags Sicily Almonds, 50 frails Inca do, 50 boxes shelled do, 30 bags Filberts, 25 do Brazil Nuts, 20 do English Walnuts, 20 bbls Pecans, 200 bags Pea Nuts, 2,000 Cocoa Nuts. Pickles—100 dozen quart Gerkins, 50 do pint Gerkins, 75 do ½ gallon Gerkins, 25 do 1 gallon Gerkins, 20 do Pickled Lobsters. Also to arrive, 50 bbls Pickles, 50 half do Pickles.

Agents for Webb's celebrated Chocolates, Coco, Broma, &c. A full assortment always on hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Oysters—200 cases, 1 lb Cove oysters; 100 do, 2 do; 50 1 lb do spiced; 50 do, 2 do; 25 do, 21 lbs, pickled do. English Pickles, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilly, Cauliflower, &c. Catsups and Sauces—200 doz qt. Tomato Catsup, 100 do pt. do; 100 do Pepper Sauce; 20 do, Cumberland Sauce; 20 do London Club, 50 do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup. Crackers—Sugar, Boston, Butter, Water, Wine, Cream, Graham, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cream Crackers, Sugar.

Spiced Salmon, fresh Mackerel, fresh Clams in cans; 150 bbls refined Sugars; Hards and Coffee refined; 10 cases Drum Dairy Salt; 500 bags Dairy Salt; American Company sweetly scented Soaps; palm, honey, elderflower, bouquet, glycerine, &c., &c; 200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap; 50 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicella; 50 boxes American Macaroni and Vermicella; 30 boxes Olive Oils, common and fine.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

Vanilla,	Rose,
Lemon,	Orange,
Raspberry,	Strawberry, &c.

100 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
100 dozen Brandy Peaches,
50 dozen Brandy Cherries,
200 dozen Assorted Jellies.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!

Cream Tartar in papers, Baking Soda in papers, P. A. Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese, Gelatine, Mushrooms, Corn Starch, Clay Pipes, Blacking, Desiccated Cod Fish, East India Cocoa Nut, for Pies, Puddings, &c., East India Manioca, for Jellies, &c., Bishoprick's Baking Soda, Farina, French Peas, Wrapping Paper, Silver Gloss Starch, Matches, Extracts Coffee, &c., &c., &c

Also, Manufacturers of American and French Confectionery, of every description.

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128

WOOD STREET.

POULTRY POWDER,

A Remedy for

Diseases of Fowls,

SUCH AS ROUP, DROOPING, &c.—Cures Gapes in Chickens and Young Turkeys, and increases the number of Eggs. A preventitive of disease, and recommended by the most successful Poultrymen in the country. Price 25c per package. Manufactured by G. W. RITTENHOUSE & CO., Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa

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AGENTS WANTED

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GAYLORD WATSON, p Publishers,
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FLAGS MADE OF BUNTING SILK and Muslin, for processions, houses, poles, &c., from three inches to fifty feet, with or without names of candidates.

Campaign Medals and Pins, with portraits of candidates. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents.

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TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE A reliable remedy why not use the best? Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address DR. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in conjunction with Roback Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other Bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any o them; buy ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER and none other, if you would combat disea successfully. Sold by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the failure of ROBACK'S MEDICINES to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousads of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits. Sold by all druggists.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know when the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him! Then be ye ever prepared, have the ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER at hand, and combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

OPTHALMIA,

Or Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the Stomach; a few doses of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness, or Constipation of the Bowels, to buy ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and all conditions of life. Sold by all druggists.

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Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Skin,

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. Sold by all druggists.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists every where. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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BATES & BELL'S,

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FIFTH STREET,

WILL OPEN

THIS WEEK,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

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MEDICAL.

℞ "CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS Small Pox."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S

Prepared Prescription,

Made from the prescription of
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.,
For the prevention and cure of

CONSUMPTION,

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in th last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats, fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Remsen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. P. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH,

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by
DR. J. BRYAN,
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Private circular sent free; enclose stamp.
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Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France,

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING, Market street. no

TO THE AFFLICTED.—ALL DISEASES for which those of either sex distrust or decline to apply to their regular physician, may be cured by calling at my office, or sending full particulars by mail. Being familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation and cure of disease, I guarantee to each patient careful consideration and skillful application of the necessary remedies to effect a speedy and permanent cure. The strictest confidence observed in all bases.

J. BRYAN, M. D., Consulting Physician,
mar10:2tawd&w 186 Broadway, N. Y.

ALBANY.

The Democratic State Convention—Sound Resolutions Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ALBANY, September 3.—The following are the resolutions adopted with great enthusiasm by the Democratic Convention to-day:

The Democracy of New York in Convention assembled, reaffirm the National Democratic platform adopted in New York on the 7th of July, and they call the special attention of their fellow citizens to the following propositions embodied in this declaratien of principles:

First, The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, of which some of them are deprived by the unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of a Congress which is perpetuating disunion, and by its usurpations of power, threatens the establishment of a centralized Government in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

Second, Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise of all the States by their citizens, without any interference, whatever, by the Federal Government.

Third, The payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with their terms, in gold only when gold is mentioned in the bonds, and the lawful currency of the countrip when coin is not specified.

Fourth, Equal taxation of every species of property, including Government bonds and other public securities; the simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting the internal revenue.

Fifth, One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth, Reform of the abuses in the Administration, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmens Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; the restoration of the rightful authority, and the independance of the Executive and judiciary, and the subordination of the military to the civil powers.

Seventh, Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, and the asserting of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to the people struggling for national integrity and constitutional liberty.

Eighth, That the thanks of a grateful people are ever due to the soldiers and sailors who perilled their lives in defense of the Republic, and that their claims upon the Government and the people shall be sacred and inviolable.

Ninth, That the nation is under deep and lasting obligations to President Johnson, who, deserted by a party which proved faithless to the principles and pledges upon which it came into power, has respected his oath to maintain and defend the Constitution, and who will be honored in history as one of the most determined defenders of American liberty; and that Chief Justice Chase, who, in the trial instituted to depose the Exeautive as an obstacle to partizan and revolutionary purposes, proved faithful to his high trusts; is entitled to the gratitute, not only of the Democracy of this State and nation, but of all friends of civil government. They endorse and ratify the nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency as names which combine patriotism, statesmanship and the virtues of the Christian gentleman, with the heroism of a soldier, who is true to the Union he gallantly fought to preserve. Horatio Seymour, the fearless champion of popular rights and personal liberty, the determined opponent of fanaticism in all its shapes, the firm supporter of the government in time of war, the friend of the soldier and the guardian of the citizen, who, as Governor, vindicated the rights, protected the interests and added fresh lustre to the glory of the Empire State, is fitly associated in the campaign which is to restore order and the civil laws to the American people, with Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., who sustains in peace the Government he maintained on the battlefields of the war; that all registration and excise laws should be uniform in their operation throughout the State, and that the execution of the excise laws, and the collection of fees under them, should be made through the local authorities in the several counties. That in the State as in the National Government they demand economy in the expenditures, a strict adherance to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the protection of the rights of the people against the encroachments of monopolies created by special legislation; that the canals of the State, which have contributed largely to the wealth and commercial supremacy of New York, should remain the property of its citizens; that they should be kept in perfect repair and so improved as to meet the demands of a constantly increasing commerce, and the tolls should be reduced to command the trade, and the system of management provided for in a bill passed by the last Democratic Assembly and rejected by a Radical Senate should be adopted, that corruption and peculation shall cease and the canal revenue be honestly applied to the maintenance of the canals and payment of the debt incurred in their construction. Upon this platform the Democracy of New York appeal to all classes in the community for support, and especially to the working people, who are burdened with unequal taxation which absorbs the fruits of their labor and removes the incentives in individuals associated with industry, and they pledge to each other and to the advocates and defenders of constitutional liberty throughout the Union that the verdict of the State will be recorded for principles and the policy of which our National and State standard bearers are the chosen representatives.

The Democrats held a very large ratification meeting here to-night. There were five stands, and among the speakers were Judge Homer, A. Nelson, Attorney General Champlain, and Judge Morris, of Brooklyn.

BOSTON.

Arrival of the United States Cutter Hugh McCulloch—Strike Ended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BOSTON, September 7.—The United States Cutter Hugh McCulloch, arrived to-day from Prince Edward's Island, bringing Gen. Butler and other members of the Committee who recently visited that Island in the interests of the Government.

The caulkers, who have been on a strike here for two months, have succeeded in bringing the ship owners to terms, and now receive four dollars for days of eight hours work.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Shooting of a Negro—Great Excitement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 7.—Saturday night, at Clinton, Sampson county, a negro, formerly a member of the Union League, but who recently abandoned that organization and joined a colored Democratic club, was called out of doors at his house and shot through the heart. The matter has created a great deal of feeling.

THE SOUTH.

Important Correspondence Between Generals Rosecrans and Lee.

Present Condition of Affairs at the South Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, September 4.—The following s the Rosecrans-Lee correspondence:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., August 26th, 1868.

GENERAL:—Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people in the Southern States; especially to ascertain the sentiment of those brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men, who after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting States rights to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation, and also that so great a country as ours, even now is, and certainly is to be, must have State Governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse. It is plain to us, at the West and North, that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centratim; swells our national expenditures; diminishes our production, and our revenue; inspires doubts of our political and financial liability; depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in christendom. We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuation standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arises such as, from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villains on us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and ill. I believe every one I know, who reflects, believes that it the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work; invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely among them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes and multiply manifold the value of their lands—establish public confidence in our political stability—bring our Government bonds to a premium—our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future. Seeing this and how all just interests concur in the work I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, ask every thinking man of the great West and North ask why it cannot be done. We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it, that if done at all it must be done by the poor simple uneducated landless freedmen and the few whites, who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of these ignorant and inexerienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of these attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent and energetic white people give into it, or move out of the country. Now I think the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe there must be or there ought to be, a shorter and surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give force, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken.

The question we want answered is, "are they willing to do it." I came down to find what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers, who served in the Confederacy, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it? I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know, if you and the gentlemen who will join in that expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion, to restore peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political day, now black with clouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here, who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South. When they can be procured, this concurrence of opinion and wills, all tenders to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and Bongressmen who want substantial, solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 26, 1868.

GENERAL:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confidence, and who are acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer. With this explanation, we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer. Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past, in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that the questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war, the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their relations with the United States Government through their State Conventions. They abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere long old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by war could have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feelings toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof. Their idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from our childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistance and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes, care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the South, together with the people of the North and West are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race, but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositors of political power; they would envitable become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public. The great want of the South is peace; the people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitemant as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution; they desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establisment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American citizen—the right of self-government—established there on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and the laws of the United States; treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE, Virginia.
G. F. BEAUREGARD, Louisiana.
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Georgia.
ALEX. H. H. STUART, Georgia.
C. M. CONRAD, Louisiana.
SINTON STEPHENS, Georgia.
A. T. CAPERTON, West Virginia.
JOHN ECHELS, Virginia.
F. S. STOCKDALE, Texas.
F. W. PICKENS, South Carolina.
WM. J. ROBINSON, Virginia.
JAS. R. ANDERSON, Virginia.
WM. F. TURNER, West Virginia.
C. H. SUBEN, South Carolina.
E. FONTAINE, Virginia.
JOHN LETCHER, Virginia.
B. C. ADAMS, Mississippi.
W. J. GREEN, North Carolina.
LEWIS E. HARRIE, Virginia.
P. A. DANIELS, JR., Virginia.
W. T. SUTHERLIN, Virginia.
A. B. JAMES, Louisiana.
T. BEARNARD, Tennessee.
M. O. H. NORTON, Louisiana.
T. P. PRUNCE, Georgia.
H. T. RUSSEL, Georgia.
SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, Florida.
JEREMIAH MORTON, Virginia.
JOHN B. BALDWIN, Virginia.
GEORGE W. BALLING, Virginia,
THEO. F. CONWAY, Virginia.
JAS. LYONS, Virginia.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Spring, Virginia.

EXPLOSIONS.

Lime and Nitro Glycerin Explosions—Three men Injured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, September 4.—The steamer Mctis, on the passage from New York here, ran into and sunk the schooner Cosmos laden with lime. Before sinking the lime took fire and the schooner blew up. The crew were saved.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 4.—An explosion of nitro glycerine occurred at the Hoosac tunnel on Thursday, badly burning three men.

FACTS BY LIGHTNING.

General Stanton, a Costa ex-President of Columbia, who headed the movement which resulted in the deposition of Mosquara, has arrived in New York. He is accredited as Minister of Columbia in this country.

A young scamp from St. Louis, named Charles Chauncey, has been arrested in Philadelphia, for attempting to swindle Bishop Wood out of a cousiderable sum of money on a forged dispatch from a Father Garasch, of St. Louis.

General Ewing, of Kansas, is doing good work for the Democracy in Maine, and Brick Pomeroy says it only requires a few *red hot* speeches to insure the election.

The Colored Southern People Going for the Democracy.

The Woodville (Miss.) *Republican*, publishes the following letter, written by the Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh, who is represented as "a very able and well educated colored man, who, as a preacher and teacher, has done more to control the opinions of his race than any man in the South." He was a leading member of the late convention in Mississippi:

WOODVILLE, Miss., July 31, 1868.

Hon. H. S. Van Eaton, President Democratic Association—Sir: Allow me to beg pardon for taking such a privilege as this, in writing to you. Sir, for nearly two years, I have been in this county trying to raise my people from a state of degradation, both morally and religiously. Up to this time there is no doubt that they have improved. During said time I was honored with the presidency of the Union republican party of this county, also was delegated to go to Jackson as a member of the constitutional convention; elected by a republican constituency, I advocated their doctrine an I returned home. During my stay in Jackson I was blessed with seeing everything that claims a part of any party. During the session of the Republican Nominating Convention I used every nerve to have a colored man placed on the ticket, but I was astonished at finding no chance for a colored man. I came to a firm conclusion that there was no office for any one but the Northern man, be he white or colored. The true principle of the republican party is good, but when covered over by Northern men with their mantle of deceit, I flee from it, as I would from an adder or the sting of a snake.

We call for peace—we seek peace. Can we get it? I answer yes. Then the question is, how shall we get it? I say most emphatically let the whites of the South and the colored man, join hand in hand and bid defiance to any man who will try to break asunder that policy of universal freedom and educational qualification to vote or hold office.

Sir, look at the condition of the South today; our lands are uncultivated, our homes have become desolated, our wives, children and friends are crying for bread, the whites and the blacks are a war, divided by prejudice. What has caused it? Allow me to say sir, that I have been converted to the fact that none save those of the North, garbed in the disguise of the friends of the blacks, have caused it. Then I say "away with such a man or men." They are impostors on the land of good people, and will cause more blood to be spilt than the Union of these States is worth. I have come to the conclusion that they are not the friends of the colored man. Look at the condition of the blacks in this State to-day; they are starving; they go to those that claim to be their friends; they tell them, "I'm just out, I have no money, our party is poor." Now, sir, if their party is poor, and our people are poor, two poor strings will spoil the fiddle; therefore, let our people go to those that will do them good. I want my people to prosper, and they never will until they put themselves under the protecting wing of the Democratic party, which will soon wield the power it once had and cause the welkin to ring on to victory—cause the impostars to fly as the feathers before the wind and let this State go back again into the Union, under the doctrines of Washington, Clay and the profound principles of Webster. Let us frame a constitution from the plan of the Constitution as it now stands, and let our motto be, "The Constitution and Seymour forever."

I leave the Republican party, believing it ruinous to the Union and an enemy to the black race, and the up-builders of tyranny in our beloved Union. More anon.

CHAS. W. FITZHUGH.

NEGRO OUTRAGES.

Terrible Tragedy in Arkansas—A Whole Family Murdered at Louisville.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, September 5.—Arkansas papers to the 1st inst. have been received. Everything was quiet in Conway county, and the belligerents had been disarmed. Governor Clayton and Hon. A. H. Garland addressed a large number of citizens at Lewisburg, on the 29th ult., counselling mutual forbearance.

The Arkadelphia (Dallas county) *Standard*, of the 29th, has the report that a bloody tragedy occurred last week at Louisville, Lafayette county, the extreme southwest county in the State, resulting in the death of seven negroes and five white children. The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: A negro man had committed a horrid outrage upon a little girl thirteen years old, and the citizens executed summary punishment upon him by hanging. A brother of the negro went to town after the execution, and behaved himself in a very insulting and riotous manner, and using threats against those who had hung his brother. The people of the place, after bearing his insults for some time, hung him also. The negroes of the town and neighborhood collected together to the number of some forty or fifty, and made a general attack upon the town, which was met by the citizens with the above result.

The crop reports are very encouraging, particularly in the Southern portion of the State. The crops in Auchita and Columbia counties are suffering for rain.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—A German named Willich, his wife and two children, residing at Randolph station, ten miles below the city, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, were found dead in their dwelling on Thursday morning. The deed is supposed to have been committed by negroes for the small amount of one hundred dollars, which Willich was known to possess. An axe found in the house leads to the belief that they were struck down with it.

MEMPHIS, September 6.—About three o'clock this morning a band of niggers went to the house of T. A. Alexander on Hernando road, three miles below the city and called to him. On his striking a he light was fired at through the window and wounded severely, but struggled to fasten the door, his wife in the meantime escaping through a back door. Before Mr. Alexander could secure the door, four armed negroes sprung into the room and fired at him; one ball took effect it his chest, mortally wounding him. After sacking the house the negroes set it on fire, but Mrs. Alexander having alarmed the neighbors, returned in time to extinguish the flames. Mr. Alexander is still alive with no hopes of his recovery. A negro named Cockrill was arrested to-day as one of the parties and the detectives are on the track of the others.

Last night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. Laura Jones, on President's Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging. A negro named Simpson attempted to outrage her, and in the struggle she seized a carving knife and stabbed Simpson in the groin and chest. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, who succeeded in arresting the entire party, brought them to the city and lodged them in the station house. Simpson is not expected to live.

A Statesmanlike View of the Greenback and Tax Questions—Speech of Sanford E. Church.

Hon. Sanford E. Church, of New York, a gentleman whose name was favorably mentioned in connection with the Presidency at New York, addressed the Democracy at Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, on the 27th of August. He thus alluded to the questions which most interest the people:

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION THE VITAL QUESTION.

I tell you that the contest to be decided in the fall is more important for the liberties of the country, on account of these financial questions, than any others, important as they may be. No people can be free who are unjustly taxed to this extent. Why? Take a poor man, who works hard for a living, and the government takes half what he earns, what will be the effect upon him? It destroys manhood, his vitality and independence. It destroys those elements which make him a free, an independent and a happy man. I never was in favor of slavery in my life—American stavery *per se*. I only agreed to continue it because it was part of the original compact. I would to God that the shackles were shaken from the limbs of every human being on the earth. (Enthusiastic applause.) But there is no slavery so biting, so ruinous, so withering to men as this accursed system of taxation. (Applause.) There is still another financial principle to which I will briefly allude.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Permit me to appeal to the young men, for this question is of more vital importance to them than any one else. Those of middle age will soon pass away, and the burden of this government will fall upon the young men just entering upon the stage of action. It is you, young men, who should rise up in this campaign, and prevent the forging of the esshackles which will bind you and your posterity forever! View the countries of the Old World. Look at England, probably the first country in Europe to-day, and what do you perceive? Do you not know that this infernal system of taxation has ground down the masses until they and their families have become poorer, and poorer, to such an extent, that it is said that one out of every eight of the people of that land go to the almshouse or some public poorhouse during their lives? Why is this? Because the moneyed powers have the control of all European governments. They have the control of the military power also, and they keep the people down by force.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES IN EUROPE.

It is because these privileged classes, these moneyed interests, these moneyed aristocracies, most dangerous in any free government, possess the control of the government and keep the people under that the great masses of them are so poor. Ask any man who came from Ireland why he left his home—that green isle that might be made to flow with milk and honey—and come to a foreign land among strangers to seek his livelihood. Because the government taxed him to that extent that he was unable to support his family and himself. That is the reason why he left. The reason that hundreds of thousands from Ireland and other European countries come to this country year after year is because the masses of the people are taxed to death.

HOW IS IT WITH THE BONDS?

How is it with the bonds? When they come into the hands of the citizen of the State are they not properly protected by the State authorities? Are not all the expenses of protection incurred the same as in regard to any other description of property? If they are stolen the citizens can resort to a court of justice for redress, and he enjoys the same facilities as others possess to procure their recovery and punish the offenders. Why, then, should not these bondholders, I ask, my honest Republican friends, contribute something to pay the expenses of that protection as well as other people who own property? Do you want to pay taxes for the men who hold these bonds? I have no ill will to them, but who are they? They are not the men who labor for a living; they are not the men who rise early in the morning and toil till evening, but they are men riding past on the golden wheels of luxury, who live on the labor of others, and why should they not contribute equally with you and I? Remember that this year is the last opportunity you will ever have of protecting yourselves.

ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.

We have inscribed upon our banners, "One currency for the bondholders and the people; one currency for the farmer, the mechanic, the pensioner and the bondholders." Our Republican friends say this is repudiation. We say that the Government bond which does not declare on its face, or in the law under which it was issued, that it was payable in coin, may be paid in the currency of the country—in the same currency that you were obliged to take for every debt owing to you, for every article of property which you sold, for every hour of labor which you performed. The same currency you were obliged to take, the bondholder must take, unless the law under which it was issued specified to the contrary.

WHAT IS THE CONTRACT?

But the Radicals say, "This is repudiation, this is bad faith, this is an act of fraud." Is that so? I tell you that it is the plea of usurers and extortioners. Let us see if it be bad faith. If you have a greenback (and I hope you have plenty), and you turn it upon its back you will find that this note is receivable for all public and private bills, except duties upon imports and interest upon the national debt. That is the law, that they are receivable for all public and private debts, and for everything except interest on the public debt and duties upon customs, leaving, therefore, the principal of the public debt to be paid by these greenbacks. That is the contract. We do not desire to violate the contract. Our radical friends come here with poor grace. How was it in the Legislature of this State? This State gave bonds, issued when gold was the only legal tender and the interest payable in gold. The republican Legislature, against the earnest wish of Governor Seymour—(loud cheers)—passed an act to pay that interest in greenbacks, when it was payable in gold, thereby repudiating the contract of the State of New York. That was all right on their part, but when we come to these rich bondholders, who have no contract for payment in gold, they raise up their hands in holy horror and cry out repudiation and fraud.

THE JUSTICE OF THE CASE STATED.

I have attempted to show you what the law is; now, what is the justice of the case? Here is a man who five years ago had $40 in gold. He lent it to the government and got a hundred dollar bond. He has received since that time $6 a year in gold for interest. He has been exempted from taxation, which would be equal to $3 in gold. Added together, that makes $45 already received in gold for the forty dollars originally lent the government, and now he comes and demands $100 in gold more. We propose to pay him $70, what they are now worth in gold, and yet our radical friends, who seem to be the organs of these bondholders, say we are doing injustice to these poor, wretched bondholders in not giving them $30 in addition to the $70 we propose to pay, although they have received $5 more than they originally loaned to the government. They passed a funding bill, which is to cure all these difficulties, just before Congress adjourned, but the President did not sign it, thank the Lord! (Loud applause and laughter.) They threatened to pass it over the President's veto. It is a measure instigated by bondholders for their benefit, for the purpose of choking you off, my Republican friends. [Cheers.] They propose to issue new bonds, running thirty or forty years, and after they have run thirty to pay four and a half per cent., principal and interest in gold, and if they run forty years, four per cent., and make them forever exempt from taxation. Now, let us cipher. Let us see what the difference would be. You take one dollar, which is equal, I believe, as gold now is, to about sixty-eight cents. That is the present value, as we say, of one dollar of these bonds—sixty-eight cents in gold. Now, cast the interest for thirty years at six per cent—the present rate—then take one, as they propose to give, of the new bonds payable in gold, and cast the interest at thirty years at four and a half per cent., and you get forty-five cents more than the bond is worth at the present value in greenbacks. That would make upon the whole two billion dollars—the nice little sum of nine hundred million dollars difference, which these gentlemen propose to make a donation to the bondholder and have you toil and pay it. Are you willing to do it? [Shouts of "No!" "No!"] If you are, vote the Radical ticket, and may God have mercy upon your souls!

Fessenden and Blair.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the *Tribune* and other Radical organs have repeatedly likened unfavorably to Judas Iscariot, but who is now endeavoring to recover the favor of hi late revilers, has just been making a speech in Portland. In that speech Mr. Fessenden was good enough to acknowledge the courtesy and candor with which he had been treated by Democratic journal and the Democratic party, which having done, he immediately proceeded to say that he deprecated the victory of the "Democratic party because it would bring on the new war predicted by Frank Blair."

In speaking thus Mr. Fessenden returns calumny for courtesy and misrepresentation for candor. We regret this, for his own sake. But it is certainly a striking illustration of the desperate straits to which the Radicals feel themselves to be reduced, when they can coerce into such conduct as this a man of Mr. Fessenden's pretensions to personal character and to political position. We cannot be sorry to see the wavering ranks and the growing demoralization of our opponents. But we are heartily sorry to see an American Senator put himself on the level of such persons as an obscure "carpet bag editor," at Atlanta, in Georgia, whose recent publication of just such slanders as these moved General Blair to write to a friend in that State:

FORT SAUNDERS, WYOMING TER. Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

"*Colonel R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga:*

"DEAR SIR: Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet bag editor at Atlanta is received. This is the business for which he is paid and by which he gets his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

"I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which can alone give peace to the country; and although General Grant says; 'let us have peace,' he seeks to achieve it only through the military power, and actual war on the principles of the Government.

Yours truly,

"FRANK P. BLAIR"

—*World.*

Robert E. Lee—His Private Life in Lexington, Virginia.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, writing from Lexington Virginia says: "In the shady streets of Lexington, Robert E. Lee is seldom seen but on a Sunday, when with his life long punctuality he goes to church and makes the promptest responses. He is the most remarkable man in many senses I have ever looked upon. Inquiry among these ex-Confederate officers, crumbles my superstitions about all but him. My theory about the inflexible Davis, has been disturbed; in his all-sufficient stead I am shown a queerous, obstinate man, murmuring that the people demanded some of his prerogatives to be transferred. In place of Jackson, the invulnerable soldier, I see a dull Presbyterian deacon talking to himself as he marches. For J. E. B. Stewart, I see a circus rider at a fandango. For Ewell, I remark a gibbering old gentleman, nothing out of uniform. I read Early's book and blush that I ever believed in him. But Lee is the immutable respectability that I cannot disprove, diminish, nor despise. Striking out of sight his original treachery, he is the most perfect union of manners, honours, morals, prudences, that I have ever studied.

Here at Lexington he seldom mentions the war. It is history elsewhere, silence to him. His administration of this College is a more perfect success, if possible, than his handling of an army. He takes the personal bond of very many of the students that if they ever become able they will pay for their tuition. His life is in his acts, not in his character. And yet, with all this owned, there is no man I dislike more in the South in the light of Republicanism and the American future. In that strange carriage, mellowed grey hair, and composed face that is ever beautiful now, there is no confession of sympathy with Democratic aims, no American saliences of character—a subject's content only in the Church and the State, not a citizen's equal aspiration and popular pulse.

Repudiation.

We do not know where, upon the face of the earth, there exists a party with looser ideas in regard to the rights of property, which, upon some plea or others is more willing to favor a policy of repudiation, than the Radical Republican. Did they have any respect for the $3,000,000,000 of property which was held in the South in slaves under the sanction of the State law? Did not their chosen representative, Mr. Lincoln, by a single stroke of his pen, cancel all the right and title of the owners to this species of property? Have they not, by Constitutional amendment, prohibited the Southern States and Southern people from ever paying their war debt, or any portion of it? Did they not, in the Legislatures of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, pay the interest of their State debts, contracted in gold, with legal-tenders, then worth only fifty cents on the dollar in gold? Did they not give the Legal-tender Act an application, in the past as well as in the present and future, and by that means cancel and make void all the contracts of the people which had been made in gold? Yet they, who have treated with contempt and unhesitatingly set aside vested property rights and legal contracts, now denounce the Democracy as repudiators, because they propose to pay the National debt precisely as we agreed to pay it, namely, the bonds that we agreed to pay in gold, and the bonds we did not agree to pay in gold, pay in legal-tenders!—*Cin. Enquirer.*

—The inhabitants of Saratoga are said to extort enough from strangers in two months to enable them to live without work the remaining ten.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Brown, the Winner, in the Fastest Time Ever Made.

An Immense Crowd and Great Excitement.

The scull race between Walter Brown and Henry Coulter, for a purse of $2,000 and the championship, took place yesterday afternoon, over the Monongahela course. The preliminaries to the race are so well known to our readers that there is no necessity in recapitulating them. The challenge was issued by Brown, immediately after the race between Hamill and Coulter, over the Schuylkill course. He had previously issued a challenge to the winner of that race, but Hamill, in whose favor the race was declared, declined the "defi," and declared his intention to quit the field of aquatic honors. The challenge to Coulter was then issued and, after the usual delays, and remonstrances, was accepted. A month ago the articles of agreement and rules were adopted. They provide that the race should be for $1,000 a side; distance five miles; and that there should be two stake boats, and each oarsman should turn his own boat. Other stipulations were made of a very strict character, to prevent the occurrence of a "foul."

The representatives of the contestants—John Tyler, Jr., on behalf of Brown, and Alex. Murray on behalf of Coulter—met at the Monongahela House on Friday night, and spent several hours in the attempted selection of a referee, but failed to make a selection, and adjourned until nine o'clock yesterday morning. Brown had previously chosen Captain Travis and J. F. Randall as his judges, but Coulter deferred his choice. Yesterday morning he announced his choice to be Charles B. Elliott, of New York, and R. C. Elliott, of this city. The conference at the Monongahela House yesterday morning resulted in the selection of Mr. Thomas Rees, Jr., as referee. Mr. R.'s name was proposed by Tyler, and agreed to without difficulty.

The weather yesterday afternoon, was not very promising for pleasure, but notwithstanding this crowds of persons flocked to the river to take passage in the various boats announced for the trip to the course. Four steamboats took passengers and they were all crowded to their utmost capacity, and besides several of the tow boat fleet took up private parties. The Express train on the Connellsville Road was also crowded, and at 3:30 P. M., a Special train left for Braddock's Fields, the starting point. The roads were filled with vehicles of every description, while the river was dotted with crafts of all kinds, from the finely finished shell boats to the commonest kind of tubs.

A number of tow boats were anchored in the stream near the stake boat, and the river along both sides of the entire course was thronged with spectators. Thousands of persons were present, and every one hoped apparently against hope that after the trouble of coming so far the race would be fair.

The stake boats were anchored at Parker's Landing, opposite Braddock's Fields, and at half-past five o'clock Brown left his boat house, which was moored on the opposite side of the river. The crowd by this time had began to show signs of impatience and a smart shower of rain didn't improve the feeling. Just as the crowd was in hope that the men were about starting, some mysterious party, from the opposite shore ordered the removal of the stake boat for the third time. The crowd followed, and as the anxious spectators rushed helter and skelter through the mud, curses both loud and deep were heard. Coulter had by this time entered his boat and rowed down to the starting point.

At fifteen minutes to six the men were in position, and, at the word "go," both men started, Brown taking the lead. He kept it from the start, constantly increasing the distance between himself and Coulter. The excitement on the various steamboats, and among the crowd assembled on shore was most intense.

Brown came back to the starting point in gallant style, and passed it between one and two minutes ahead of Coulter. Brown's time is officially given as *thirty four minutes and wenty eight and a half seconds*. This is the fastest time ever made in a five mile race. One of the Ward brothers made the distance in thirty-five minutes, and this time was was never beaten until yesterday.

A large amount of money was bet on the race. Yesterday Brown was the favorite in betting circles, although we believe no odds were given prior to the start.

Extraordinary Announcement—Sheriff, Bankrupt and Forced Auction Sales—Twenty Days' Special and Extraordinary Sale.

H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, have received the entire stock of an Eastern bankrupt shoe house, bought at Sheriff's sale. Also, a large invoice from forced auction, in some cases not half their value, embracing a full line of ladies' misses' and children's, men's, boys' and youths' boots, shoes, balmorals, gaiters, slippers, brogans, &c., which will be sold at private sale for twenty days, at ten per cent. advance—the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to make this a successful sale in every respect, the entire stock of goods on hand previous to the receipt of the special lot of goods above named, will be sold at absolute cost; consequently there will be one price only.

Country storekeepers will find this an opportunity for replenishing their stocks, rarely offered, as the goods are of superior quality, new styles, and the prices truly astonishing.

Remember the place: H. B. Smithson & Co's. Auction Rooms, Dry Goods House and Mammoth Shoe Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, under Masonic Hall. Open till nine o'clock P. M. 1tw

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

We give below the tribute of appreciation, by Professor Blot, of these valuable extracts. The Professor is high authority, and Messrs. Burnett & Co. must be highly gratified with a just commendation from such a source. Read it, and try the Extracts for yourself:

NEW YORK Feb. 17, 1867.

A good dish is often spoiled or rendered unpalatable by the use of a detestably cheap, impure and deleterious Flavoring Extract. Great care should be used in selecting the genuine, both in regard to taste and health.

In answer to inquiries from ladies in my various classes, I *invariably reply* that I have used several kinds of Flavoring Extracts during the last two years of my lectures on Cookery, and certainly prefer those prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, *over all others*. P. BLOT.

—*Providence Press.*

These Extracts are sold by nearly all the Grocers and Druggists in Philadelphia.

Wholesale by the principal dealers in the trade.

HOMICIDE IN ETNA.

A Bullet Fired at One Man Kills Another—Arrest of the Suspected Party—Coroners Inquest.

News came to the watch-house Tuesday night, about midnight, that a man had been killed at Etna, Shaler township, some four or five miles away from the city. Officers were immediately sent to the place, and the facts of the case were developed so far as possible. It appears that on Tuesday evening, Robert Calhoun, the deceased, Charles Murphy, John Caskey and another young man whose name we did not ascertian, started out for a drive in buck wagons. Calhoun and Murphy occupied one wagon, and the others, who were employed at Harper & Co.'s livery stable, in Allegheny, were seated in the other. It would appear that they had been out during the afternoon and had been drinking together, and the evening was spent in a similar manner. The parties left Allegheny some time after eight o'clock, and proceeded to Etna by way of Duquesne borough, stopping frequently at taverns along the road. At Etna they first drove to a tavern kept by Phillip Yund, where they called for something to drink. When they entered the bar-room several men, residents of Etna, were there, one of whom, George Evans, was considerably intoxicated. He caught hold of one of the party from Allegheny, and they tussled for a considerable time. At last Evans was induced to leave the house. The Allegheny party remained in the house, while Evans and his friend proceeded to "Widow" Hanna's. Some time later Evans went out into the street, with the avowed intention of going home, but meeting with some friends at a corner, a few feet distant, he stopped to talk.

A few minutes later the Allegheny party drove up in front of Matler's tavern, having failed to obtain admission to Mrs. Hanna's, and appeared to be quarreling among themselves. Three of them alighted, and it is stated that as soon as they reached the sidewalk they commenced fighting, Charles Murphy being knocked down. As soon as he regained his feet he proceeded to the place where Evans was talking with his friends, and expressed his ability to whip any one in the crowd. Evans endeavored to quist Murphy, but his friends, fearing some trouble, hastily dispersed. A quarrel then ensued between Murphy and Evans, during which the latter was beaten terribly about the head and face, and was so badly injured as to be confined to bed this morning. He was knocked down several times, and while on the ground, it is stated, Murphy and his three friend kicked and beat him. He cried "enough" and was let up. As soon as he regained his feet Caskey and his companion jumped into their wagon and drove away, but Murphy and the deceased remained behind, Evans started towards Spang's mills as soon as he got up, and had only gone a few steps when the shot was fired, but whether it was intended for him or not, has not been definitely ascertained. Calhoun was either standing at the buggy, or was about getting up into the seat at the time the shot was fired, and the ball struck him in the left breast, about two inches below the nipple. He fell heavily to the ground, and expired a few moments afterwards. The body was carried into the house by parties who ran to the scene of the tragedy. Murphy seemed completely bewildered at what had happened, and was apparently so much intoxicated as to be totally unconscious of what he was doing. He leaned over the body, patted the cheek of his dead companion, and called him his friend. He was finally forced away from the body, and by direction of Justice Smith, of Etna, was kept under guard during the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning Evans made a charge of aggravated assault, and battery against him, and he was committed to jail to answer, in default. From the evidence adduced it is probable that he will be held to answer the charge of murder, as one of the witnesses confidently identifies him as the party who was principal in the fight, and from whom the flash of the pistol seemed to proceed. The other parties have not been arrested.

The deceased was about twenty-four years of age, and was unmarried. He was employed as driver at the livery stable of Spencer & Wilson, on Ohio street, Allegheny. Murphy is said to have been a resident of Cleveland, where his friends still reside. He was employed at Charles Stuart's stable, on West street, Allegheny.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the occurrence yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to Etna, where he empannelled a jury and examined several witnesses. By his orders Drs. A. G. McQuade and C. A. W. Redich made a post mortem examination of the body. They found that the ball had entered the left breast just below the nipple, had penetrated and shattered the fifth rib, and had passed directly through the heart, lodging in the right lung. The ball was shattered to pieces, but the larger portion was obtained by the physicians.

The testimony given before the Coroner's jury established the facts substantially as we have given them above. The inquest adjourned to be resumed at the Etna House, Etna, next Monday morning.

For the Fall Trade—The Establishment of Messrs. Reymer & Bros.

We desire to call the especial attention of our readers, and more particularly those who deal in Fruits, Nuts, Oysters, Candies, etc., to the announcement of Messrs. Reymer & Brothers, printed in another column of this paper. This house is by far the largest of its kind in this section of country, and the stock is the most varied, while the goods offered by the firm are of the best quality and are disposed of at the most reasonable prices. The firm have now in store canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Berries, etc., Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Almonds, Walnuts, Spiced Salmon, Oysters, Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, &c., all of the best description, and in addition, they manufacture American and French Confectionery of the choicest kinds, which they are prepared to dispose of in lots to suit.

Messrs. Reymer & Brothers have likewise on hand a large stock of campaign banners, flags, lanterns, fireworks, etc., which they offer to clubs and others at lower prices than can be found elsewhere, and with pleasure we commend them to the kind consideration of our friends throughout the country, feeling confident that no more upright, honorable, and obliging gentlemen can be found. Read their advertisement in another column, and if you need any goods in their line be sure to call. Remember their location is at Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

Don't Fail to Get It.

All persons seeking homes, or property by way of investment will find the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," a valuable reference. It is a neatly arranged work published by the enterprising Real Estate agents, Croft and Phillips, and will be read with interest by all interested in the purchase or sale of property. Persons wishing a copy of the Register can get one by calling at their office, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or they will send it by mail free to any address. 1td&w

Presidents of Clubs Take Notice.

An important meeting of the Presidents of the various Democratic Clubs throughout Allegheny county is to be held at No. 104, Fifth street, on Saturday the 19th of September. It is hoped that every club will be represented. See call in another column.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, September 10, 1868.

BUSINESS—In regard to the general markets we have but few changes to notice. There was a fair demand for most of the leading articles at rates that were current for some days. The weather during the past few days has been changeable and a good deal of rain has fallen. A slight rise in our rivers has induced some of the steamers in port to hail for the lower ports, among them the Glasgow and Fort Gibson. Flour was dull; buyers generally are holding off for still lower figures. The receipts are increasing. Since our last 1,476 bbls were received, placing a good supply in the market. The mills are still manufacturing to their full capacity.

GRAIN—The receipts are on the increase, particularly wheat. The mills, however, are the principal receivers. The receipts since our last were: Oats 1,129 sacks; rye 69 sacks; barley 1,100 sacks; wheat 3,700 sacks; corn 1,500 sacks, being the largest receipts for some days. Wheat—The market appeared weak, even at the decline we have previously mentioned, small lots being disposed of at the following figures: Red winter wheat $2 05@2 10, and for white wheat $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush. Rye—The receipts continue very light, holders being firm; all good parcels that were offered sold readily at $1 40 ₱ bush, prices tending upward. The distillers take all that meets their views at that figure.

LATER—We can report sales of 3 car loads at $1 40. Oats firm at the advance we have previously noted; we can report sales 1,000 bush new at 65@66c; sales were made from store at 68@70c ₱ bush; the market is bare of old oats. Corn firm with a fair inquiry; sales 3 car loads mixed at $1 08 ₱ bush, and 2 cars do, car at $1 10, with small sales at $1 10@1 12. Barley firm with a good demand; No. 1 spring sells readily at $2 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article; the demand was moderate, at the following prices: Common rectified ₱ gallon, $1 25; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela rye, two years old, $2 25; old rye, three years old, $3 50. Highwines, $1 35 ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts are again on the increase; since our last, 172 bbls were received; we note regular sales in store, at $2@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts were 33 packages; holders were firm in their views, with sales of fresh roll, at 34@38c; inferior sold at a variety of prices too numerous to mention.

EGGS—The market was firm, with a fair trade demand, with sales at 20@21c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull with a light demand for home purposes only. The receipts are increasing; since our last 1,476 bbls were received. Old spring wheat flour may be quoted at $10 50@11, choice new, $10@10 25; good spring, $9 50@9 75. The mill prices are: Extra family flour in bbls, $10 50; in sacks $10 20; double extra in bbls, $11, and in sacks, $10 70 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was fair with a good demand; we quote Goshen at 18c; factory, 16½@17c; Hamburg, 16c; Switzer, 20@21c; Limburg, 20c, and Western Reserve, 14½@16c.

ONIONS—Market steady; sales of choice at $1 50 per bush, and by the barrel at $3 75@4 00.

POTATOES—Firm with a fair demand at $3 50 per bbl; sales of Jersey sweets at $6 25@6 75, and Baltimore at $5 75@6 00 per bbl.

SALT—Market dull and unchanged. Small sales from store are made at $2 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 75@1 80 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand, and we quote at $2 35 per bush. Timothy seed is quoted at $3 50@3 75 per bush. There is no inquiry for clover seed; and we quote it nominally at $7 75@8 per bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Demand good and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14½c; rib sides at 16½c; clear sides at 18½c; sugar cured hams at 22@22½c, and lard in tierces at 20c per lb. Mess pork $31 50 per bbl.

LARD OIL—There is a good inquiry and market firm at $1 60 ₱ gallon for No. 1, and $1 20 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

CIDER—Sales of sweet cider at $10 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Demand light at 40c ₱ lb in small lots.

HAY—Scarce and higher. Sales of 49 loads of loose in the Allegheny market at prices ranging from $23@34.

MILL FEED—The following are the mill prices: Bran $1 10; shipstuffs $1 30, and middlings $2 ₱ hundred. We have also reported sales of 1 car of middlings at $2 10; 1 car of screenings at $1 50, and 1 car of shorts at $1 20 ₱ hundred.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, September 10, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not an active one, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The crude market particularly closed dull. The Eastern markets are reported weak and dull. Philadelphia—prime light straw to white, 29½c, being a half cent decline. Standard white, 30½c. Crude, packages included, 20c. New York—market weak. Prime light straw to white, 30c. Standard white, 31@31½c. Crude, bulk, 16½c. Oil city—The market opened at $4 60 on broad gauge, and $4 35 on narrow gauge. $4 10 is offered on the Creek. We can report sales of 4,000 bbls Shamburg at $4 00.

CRUDE OIL—The market was devoid of activity. We can report sales of 2,000 bbls bulk, on spot, at 12c. Later in the day buyers were offering for spot 11½@11¾c.

REFINED OIL—We are reported sales to the extent of 8,000 bbls, standard white, Philadelphia, as follows: 3,500 bbls, deliverable 600 bbls per month, from September to March, 1869, at 30c. Sales 3,500 bbls do, from September to March, at 29½c. Sales 1,000 bbls, first half of September, 30¼c ₱ gal.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, September 10, 1868. }

CATTLE—The supply of cattle since our last report has been good, but the quantity generally poor. There was only some 15 cars of Chicago stock on sale, the balance were from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Choice sold at $7 50; medium $6 00@6 50, and common $4@5. One lot of very choice sold at $7 87, numbering 64 head. There were 90 head of bulls sold at $2 50@3 10 ₱ cwt. The number reported in our issue of Saturday morning last was 545 head, at a range of $4 25@5 50 ₱ cwt, and one lot at $7 75 ₱ cwt. S. Berry had a choice lot of Chicago cattle on sale, but there was only one buyer in the market that would justify him in selling up to late in the afternoon. Ten cars of choice Texas cattle were shipped to the East. Good stock cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 each may be quoted at $6 50 ₱ cwt. Since our report of Wednesday last the sales foot up 1,100 head, part of which were reported on Saturday mornias last. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

	Number.	Price.
Aug. 20	888	$2 87@7 25
Aug. 27	1,027	3 00@7 50
Sept 3	1,078	3 00@7 12
Sept. 12	1,100	4 25@7 87

SHEEP—The larger portion of the sheep on sale were common to fair, and sold at $2 50@3 50 ₱ cwt. One load of fancy sold at $5 25 ₱ cwt. Spalawags sold at 6c@$1 50 ₱ cwt. The amount on sale was about one-fourth less than last week. Our report on Saturday morning last was 2,595 head at $3 00@3 60 ₱ cwt, and one extra lot at $6 50 ₱ cwt. Sales since were 5,391 head at from $2 75@5 24 ₱ cwt. Eastern buyers were only buying to fill their contracts. The sales for the past four weeks reported show a gradual falling off in numbers, as will be seen from the following:

August 20th	14,976	$2 30@5 10
August 27th	12,171	2 75@4 02
September 3d	11,412	2 80@4 00
September 10th	8,386	2 75@5 25

HOGS—There were very few choice hogs for sale. Those of a choice quality readily commanded $10 50@11 00 ₱ cwt. Medium grades were off 50c to $1 00 ₱ cwt, whilst the lowest grades were down from $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt within a week. The larger portion on sale were from medium to good, and brought from $8 50@10 00 ₱ cwt. "Grassers" may be quoted at $6 00@7 50 ₱ cwt. Good smooth hogs averaging 220 to 230 lbs, have hardly declined 25c in the week, so that it would be much better for farmers to keep their "stubble" and "grass" stock at home, for sales of that kind are only accidental and merely nominal in price. The sales reported from Wednesday evening last to Friday evening foot up 1,311 head, at a range of from $8 25@11 00 ₱ cwt, and the sales reported since foot up 2,368 head at prices ranging from $7 25@11 25 ₱ cwt. Only one lot of extra choice sold at the latter figure. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 20	5,154	$7 00@10 50
August 27	4,534	7 00@11 00
September 3	3,204	8 75@11 00
September 10	3,619	7 55@11 25

The shipments East since Friday were 202 horses and mules; 12,677 hogs; 5,556 sheep, and 1,041 head of cattle. About 70 cars of different kinds of stock were to go out this evening. Of these there were between 30 and 35 cars of cattle, principally for Philadelphia and local stations. The shipments East this forenoon were 201 head of cattle for Allentown; 45 head do for Reading; 195 head of sheep for Reading, and 15 horses for New York via Allentown.

We were informed at the yard that a telegram from Tyrone states that early this morning a stock train was wrecked and some 4 cars of choice cattle belonging to N. Carr & Co. were badly damaged. One car a total loss. The loss, however, in such cases fall upon the railroad company.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, September 10th, 1868. }

CATTLE—The market contained a fair supply of the various descriptions, with an active demand for the better qualities, the news from the East being favorable for drovers. Dealers here appeared more anxious to operate. An advance was established for good fat cattle of 25c ₱ cwt. The butchers were on hand early and purchased pretty liberally. Unfortunately the number of really prime cattle offered were small. There was, however, a fair supply of medium butchers stock, and a diminished number of bulls and stags. The Eastern markets were fairly represented. They took all they could get suitable for shipment. This of course added strength and tone to the market. The current rates were prime to extra fat cattle sold at from $7 50@8 00 ₱ cwt; fair to good butchers stock at $6 10@7 00; and medium do at $6. Stock cattle $4@5 50. "Bulls" $2 75@3 50. The operations for the past four weeks were:

	Number.	Price.
August 19	888	$2 75@7 75
August 26	960	2 50@7 75
Septem. 3	939	2 75@7 75
Septem. 10	943	2 75@8 00

The above shows an increase in sales of four head, with a slight advance in prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The offerings were not so large as for some weeks back, and as a general thing, they were mainly inferior in quality. Many of them having attended market before, whilst a number of them would require assistance in order to be able to navigate; in the whole the market was an unfair one, there being no prime fat sheep. We are reported the following transactions:

J. R. Pringle had 116 Mercer county sheep and lambs at $1 37@3 00.

Flinner & Sheftemantle had 172 head at $1 00@2 50 for sheep, and 75c@$2 for lambs.

Charles Maggi sold for Davis 129 sheep at 75c@$1 50.

Frank Kraus, 75 head of sheep at $2@3 00.

Wick & Co., 320 sheep at $1@2 50.

Emery & Co., 90 sheep at $1 50@2 75.

Vandergrift, 90 head Washington county stock at $1 25@2 25 for sheep, and $1 00@2 00 for lambs.

Emerick & Co., 126 head of sheep at $1@2.

J. Kinn, 85 sheep at $1@2.

Adam Eckert sold 51 at $2@3 75 for sheep and $2 75 for lambs.

Emmell & Co. report 410 head at an average of $2 25 for sheep, and $1 50 for lambs.

Garwin & Co. report 88 sheep at an average of $1 60.

John Simmers reports 150 sheep and lambs at an average of $2.

Stakely & Bro. had 700 head of sheep and lambs which were sold at 50c@$2 50 for sheep, and $1@2 for lambs.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Hedges & Taylor sold, on commission, in lots, 50 head each of commonish cows, heifers and steers at $5@5 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 25 head of mixed stock at $4 50@5 50.

W. C. Thrasher wholesaled 20 head of Western Reserve steers and heifers, averaging 890, to Marks & Bro., at $5 50.

Nicholas Carr sold 40 head of Ohio cows and heifers, on commission, at $5@6 75.

L. Oviatt & Co., sold 16 head of Summit county, Ohio, stock, at $3 50@5 50 for heifers and steers, and $3 for bulls.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 62 head of fair to prime Ohio stock at $5 25@5 75.

Peter Hartman, 45 head of Green county heifers and steers at $5@7.

Kraus & Hass, 35 head Ohio stock at $5@6 75.

M. Vernor, 20 head at $5@6 25.

J. Rothschilds sold 20 head of Butler county stock for Flinner & Sheitemantle at $4 50@6 00, and 10 head Washington county steers at $6 00@7 00.

Myers & Neely report having retailed 81 head of Washington county stock at $6 75@7 50.

James McAllister sold 22 head of small heifers and steers for J. H. Graff at $5 00@5 30, and 10 head of prime to extra steers at $7 50@8 00.

L. Keefer 26 head Washington county steers at $4@6.

J. & W. Carnes 40 head Mercer county steers and heifers at $4 75@6 00.

Marks & Bro. 60 head of fair to prime Ohio stock at $5 50@7 50.

HOGS—The market remains inactive with a local demand only. The hog season, however, is drawing near, packers will soon be on the look out to see what arrangements can be made for the coming season. At present the rates are too high for anything like speculations. We can report sales of a few head at prices ranging from $10@11 ₱ cwt.

MARRIED.

MUNHALL — McGRAW.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 8th, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. P. Morgan, Capt. M. MUNHALL, of Pittsburgh, and Miss SADIE T. McGRAW, youngest daughter of the late Hugh McGraw, of Allegheny City.

Accompanying the above announcement came wine and cake for the printer. We wish the gallant Captain and his young and amiable bride a pleasant and prosperous voyage through life, and forever afterward.

DIED.

RAMSEY—On Monday morning, Sept. 7th, at 6 o'clock, ELIZABETH A., daughter of Maj. J. B. and Mary Ramsey, in the 26th year of her age.

FEARN—At Passavant's Hospital, at two o'clock P. M., Sept. 7th, FREDERICK FEARN, Sign Painter, and late of U. S. Gunboats Naumkeog.

CULP—On Wednesday morning, 9th inst., ROBT. R. D. CULP, aged 15 years.

McCULLOUGH.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 8th, at 8½ o'clock, JOHN C. McCULLOUGH, in the 52d year of his age.

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN.

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN STREET,

Third door above Hand.

All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. au8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale his FARM of 218 Acres, with two improvements, two orchards, and suitable to divide into two farms. About 160 acres cleared. It lays in Washington township, Belmont county, about five miles south of Armstrong's Mills, and four miles from Beallesville. If not sold by the 26th of September it will be offered at public sale on that day. For further particulars call on the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES G. McGAUGHEY.

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WANTED.

A FARMER.

A young man to live with a family in the country. Must come well recommended as a practical farmer. Apply to

CLEMENT NOBLE,

About a mile above Sharpsburg station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad. 1tw

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PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to buy their SPICES from us, as we have just received a full stock of Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Black Mustard, Race Ginger, Jamaica Ginger, Black, White and Red Pepper.

Sole agent for Comstock's Rational Food for Children and Invalids.

Bermuda Arrow Root.

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Johnston's Specific for Drunkenness—a certain cure.

Sealing Wax, by wholesale and retail.

Cheapest place in the city to buy Sponges of all kinds.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by a careful person, at all hours.

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Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
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COSTIVENESS,
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Jaundice, Indigestion,
Jaundice, Indigestion,
Jaundice, Indigestion,

Colds,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Depression of Spirits.
Swimming of the Head,
Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach.

Thirty-Five Years' Test

Has fully proven the fact that all the foregoing complaints can be cured by

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

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STEAM TO GLASGOW

AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Dropsical Swelling can only be reduced in two ways—by absorption and evaporation. Holloway's Ointment acts powerfully and beneficially upon the vessels which perform these functions. It invigorates the absorbents, and promotes the expulsory action of the pores. Among all the external complaints for which the Ointment is an acknowledged specific, there is none in which it works greater wonders than in dropsical cases. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS, TAKE NOTICE.—The Presidents of the respective Democratic Clubs throughout the county are requested to meet at the Democratic Headquarters, No. 104 Fifth street, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of important business.

By order, THOS. J. KEENAN,
Chairman Co. Com. of Correspondence.
se7:m&w&1tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

20 DAYS' SALE.

Entire Stock of an

EASTERN BANKRUPT

SHOE HOUSE,

BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALE,

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS

AND

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

55 & 57

FIFTH STREET.

Also, the entire balance of Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Private Sale,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

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GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Market.

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235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
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GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS,

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THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy16:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphans' Court, of Washington county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on Thursday, September 24th, 1868, a tract of land belonging to the estate of David Sproul, deceased, situated in Cecil township, and containing about 228 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Cook, R. Clark, Wm. Dickson and others. The land is of the best quality, well watered, with an abundance of choice timber. The location is in the midst of a good neighborhood, and within two miles of the P. C. & C. Railroad. Sale to take place on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known. Enquire of the trustee, W. B. MOREHEAD, near M'Donald's Station, Washington Co., Pa.

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